The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

SHERIDAN'S OUTRAGE REPORT—EXASPERATION OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE REMAINS AT A STAND-STILL—DEMOCRATIC HOPES BASED ON MR. PHELPS, OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE LEGISLATURE SITTING WITHOUT A QUORUM—WHEN FIFTY-ONE ANSWER THE ROLL-CALL THE CLERK SAYS FIFTY-FOUR HAVE ANSWERED—OVERTURES TO DEMOCRATS TO TAKE SEATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan 11.—Gen. Sheridan's report of the political outrages, which was telegraphed to the War Department from this city last night, was to-day generally discussed by all classes of citizens, as reported exclusively in the TIMES dispatches. The report was a compilation of statistics regarding murders which the Republican Party assert were committed for the purpose of intimidating negro voters. Most of the information contained in the report had already been elicited before the Congressional Investigating Committees that have from time to time visited Louisiana, and was not new to the people of this city. The reports of murders and bloodshed which the General advances in defense of his recent action here, have been, as will be remembered, to a great extent denied by respectable members of the Democracy. Sheridan is now bitterly denounced for again reviving matters which it is claimed have no bearing upon the present issue. The white people contend that murders which are stated to have been committed months and years ago cannot now be advanced in excuse of the arbitrary breaking up of a State Legislature by the troops of the National Government. No impartial observer who is here on the ground, and who has an opportunity of judging, can for a moment doubt that Gen. Sheridan was and is actuated by the best of motives. He states that his only desire is to secure to Louisiana a peaceful government. The whites condemn him, however, because, as is generally known, and will not be denied, he acted and is acting without even the most casual investigation of the condition of affairs in this State. He says himself that he is no politician and desires to keep aloof from all political complications, yet he has undoubtedly allowed himself to be greatly influenced by the most corrupt politicians here. United States Marshal Packard has been in frequent consultation with him and is known to have furnished a great part of the data for the outrage report. By such men the General has been led to firmly believe that the mass of the people of Louisiana are ripe for rebellion and anxious for bloodshed. That Packard and his clique have deceived Sheridan appears to be the general impression. He has acted and is acting, however, from the honest conviction that he is right, and not a few of the best Democrats here express the belief that the United States Marshal and not the Lieutenant General is to blame for the occurrence of the 4th inst.

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

There is a growing desire among the leaders of the Democracy to have the contest for the Governorship decided by the members of the Investigating Committee that were recently here. Gov. Kellogg stated to-day that he would abide by whatever decision might be rendered, but neither the Lieutenant Governor nor the other State officers have signified their willingness to do so. They state that they will consent to no arbitration or compromise until Congress has acted. The Democrats are anxious for arbitration, believing that Mr. Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, would look favorably upon their claims. They openly state this.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Two of the Democratic members of the House to-day received overtures from the Republicans. They were shown how it would be to their advantage to come into the ranks of their opponents, but refused to do so. Why the Republicans are anxious to bring a small number of Democrats over to their side will be understood when it is stated that they are now holding daily sessions without a quorum.

SKILLFUL COUNTING.

Your correspondent was present this morning at the opening of the session. When the Clerk called the roll only fifty-one members were present. He announced, however, that fifty-four had answered to their names, and business was proceeded with. The Democrats claim that fifty-six, or a majority of the members from all the Assembly districts, constitutes a legal quorum. The Republicans claim that fifty-four, a majority of those returned, is a quorum. As stated above, however, they hold sessions with only fifty-one present.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS—RESOLUTIONS SUSTAINING AND THANKING GEN. SHERIDAN—CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—OPPOSITION TO THE PROJECT OF A NEW ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—A large meeting of colored citizens of New-Orleans was held to-night for the purpose of indorsing the action of Gen. Sheridan regarding the affairs of Louisiana. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting is fully assured of the truthfulness and perfect reliability of the statements made to the War Department by Gen. Sheridan; that this meeting most heartily indorses the same, and believes that the representations of Gen. Sheridan to the Executive at Washington are only deficient in that they do not express one-half the outrages to which the Republicans here have been subjected for several years past.

Resolved further, That the heartfelt and sincere gratitude of this meeting is due to Gen. Sheridan for the interest he has manifested in behalf of an oppressed and long-suffering race, and for his expressed determination that justice shall be meted out to all with an even hand, and that illegal and revolutionary organizations shall be suppressed.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the Legislature were again in caucus, to-night, and after a protracted debate resolved that within a day or two they would proceed to organize a Legislature of their own. This will be done for the purpose of having the meetings recorded, and, as they state, to demonstrate to the country that they have in their hands the machinery of Government. The meeting will adjourn soon after the formal organization. No effort will be made to transact business.

THE ELECTION SCHEME.

The opposition to the new election scheme grows stronger among the Democrats. To-day Gov. Kellogg received the following telegram in relation to the matter:

To Governor Kellogg:

There will be no new election. Be firm and we will win the fight.

This was signed by United States Senator West.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE RETURNING BOARD TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Ex-Gov. J. Madison Wells, President of the Returning Board, arrived in this city to-day from his home in Rapides Parish, and will leave for Washington at once to give testimony before the Congressional Committee.

The public schools opened to-day. The attendance was large, and no trouble occurred.

DEPRECIATION IN NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS IN TWO YEARS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Mr. J. M. Seixas, by request of the Congressional committee, has compiled a statement from the files of the *Price Current*, showing the depreciation in value of the leading bank and other stocks in New-Orleans, and the estimated depreciation in city securities for two years, from Aug. 17, 1872, to Aug. 15, 1874. The following in round numbers closely approximate the result:

Bank stocks, $10,250,000; shrinkage, $5,500,000; street railways, $4,250,000; shrinkage, $1,250,000; miscellaneous stocks, $3,000,000; shrinkage, $1,000,000; insurance, $7,000,000; shrinkage, nearly $2,500,000; city securities, nearly $22,000,000; shrinkage, $4,1 5,0 0. Total shrinkage in two years over $14,000,000.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING IN WASHINGTON—FACTS ADMITTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE—THE CALL ON DE TROBRIAND BY THE DEMOCRATS—EXTENT OF THE PLOT TO SEIZE THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The full Committee on Southern Affairs had a meeting to-day, and heard read a part of the contemplated report of the subcommittee. Nearly two hours were occupied in consultation on the subject. The report of the subcommittee will not be completed before to-morrow evening, and perhaps not till Wednesday. It is understood that the full committee desired greater prominence to be given to some of the personal observations of the committee, and requested some modifications in other particulars, not interfering, of course, with the statement of facts. The organization of the Louisiana Legislature, which was witnessed by all the members of the committee, will, by request of the full committee, form a prominent feature of the report. It seems that all the members of the subcommittee agree in the statement that the actions of the Returning Board were fraudulent, and that the Democrats should really have had a majority of the House of Representatives, if the count of the board had been honestly made. The correctness of this conclusion is not generally doubted among Republicans. Whether the whole committee will conclude to rest the case on the report of the subcommittee is yet undetermined. There was a strong feeling two or three days ago in favor of the full committee proceeding to New-Orleans, but the members are anxious to avoid going if possible, and may, perhaps, decide to leave the case where the subcommittee has left it. If, on the whole, the report should seem to be incomplete or not to cover the whole case, the committee will go to Louisiana and finish up the work of the investigation which has been begun. The committee is disposed to act deliberately, and not be driven into prematurely determining the question at issue.

AN EXTENSIVE PLOT.

There is one fact concerning the purposes of the Conservatives in seizing the organization of the Legislature which has not appeared, and which may not be stated in the committee's report. The seizure of the Lower House was but a small part of the scheme for obtaining Conservative control of the State. It was the intention, if they had secured the organization of the House, to recognize the Conservative Senate of two years ago, and with the House and Senate in their possession they intended to impeach Kellogg and all the other Republican officials, and to obtain complete control. This purpose was openly avowed by some of the leading Democrats, and cannot be concealed or evaded. as a part of the Democratic Senators who have been acting with the Kellogg Senate did not meet with that body, and have not been in the Senate since. The entire operation of the Conservatives was a high-handed outrage, in violation of all law and order. Whether this will justify any violation of law in the subsequent actions of the soldiers is another question.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TROOPS.

As illustrating the dependence of all parties in New-Orleans upon the United States military forces, the call upon Gen. De Trobriand by Wiltz is interesting. The Police were present in the hall, and yet the Conservatives, who complain so bitterly of military interference, appealed directly to the soldiers, without inquiry whether the Police would or could protect them. The same error was made on the other side. The Republicans ought first to have tried to sustain themselves by aid of the Police. If they had failed to secure protection in this way, a better foundation would have been laid for the call upon the military.

OUTLINE OF THE SENATE DEBATE.

THE GALLERIES CROWDED—MR. SCHURZ'S ARGUMENT—REPLY OF MR. MORTON—MR. HOWE TO SPEAK TO-MORROW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The announcement that Senator Schurz would speak to-day on the Louisiana question drew to the Senate a great many more persons than could be crowded into the galleries. Many seats were occupied an hour before the meeting of the Senate. On the floor of the Senate, in rear of the Senators' seats, chairs and sofas were placed to accommodate the numerous persons privileged to occupy the floor. Among those on the floor were Secretaries Robeson and Belknap, and many members of the House. Senator Schurz spoke with more than his usual earnestness, and was listened to with marked attention by the Senators and the galleries. He opened by declaring that he would discuss the question with no partisan feeling. The success of no party could benefit, and the defeat of no party injure him. After reciting the occurrences at New-Orleans on January 4, including the military interference, he asserted that in a constitutional government, be the proceedings attending the organization of a State Legislature ever so good or ever so bad, such an interference must always be looked upon as a defiance of the spirit and a gross violation of the purposes of free institutions. There was no justification for the interference of the military. There was no insurrection nor domestic violence, and it would be insufficient to urge that the insurrection of Sept. 14, furnished the authority for the employment of troops on Jan. 4. That insurrection was ended, and there were no insurgents in New-Orleans last week. The operations of the military were against the lawful Legislature of the State. Suppose the members of that body were not legally elected, suppose the Legislature was not properly organized, where is the law that authorizes United States troops to decide upon election returns, interpret the laws of a State, and determine questions of parliamentary law? Suppose violence was threatened, where is the law that authorizes the national military forces to invade the Legislature of a State. He admired the military achievements of Sheridan, but he has clouded his great fame by riding over the laws of the country, and trampling under feet the liberties of the people. Sheridan had shown that he is competent to fight for, but incompetent to govern, the people. Senator Schurz then dwelt on the future effects of such interference, and expressed the belief that if it were not rebuked, constitutional liberty would be obliterated, and the administration of government would become a mere machine for manufacturing partisan majorities. He reviewed the condition of society at the South at the close of the war, and said the disorders and violence which had existed were the offspring of circumstances created by the war, and, had they been properly dealt with, would have long since been entirely removed. All laws could have been enforced without making the people discontented. He condemned the constant interference of Congress with the local governments and the creation of laws conferring on the National Government dangerous powers. He closed by saying the real question at issue should not be hidden by the report of outrages committed and intimidations practiced. The lawlessness of power has become far more dangerous than the lawlessness of the mob. If this military interference is to be justified, it must be justified by the law and not by the arts and technicalities of lawyers.

Senator Morton replied to Senator Schurz, reciting the outrages committed on citizens who acted with one political party, and claiming it was the duty of the Government to interfere and suppress those outrages and afford the fullest protection to all its citizens. Senator Howe obtained the floor and will address the Senate to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE IN PREPARATION—THE REPORT OF DISSENSIONS GROUNDLESS—MR. BRISTOW ON SHERIDAN AND THE WHITE LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Cabinet held a special meeting to-day and had Louisiana affairs under consideration. It was expected that the special message of the President would be sent to Congress this afternoon, but there is another day of delay necessary to complete the preparation of documents to accompany it. The message will probably be sent in to-morrow. Its general scope has heretofore been fully foreshadowed.

The sensational reports of Cabinet dissensions have no sufficient foundation. That there is a difference of opinion on certain features of the affairs at New-Orleans is well known, but thus far there is no such want of harmony as to make any disruption necessary or probable. The slightest divergence of opinion among Cabinet officers is seized upon, of course, by those persons whose object is to foment excitement and create difficulties, and is magnified for their purposes. Secretaries Fish and Bristow and the Postmaster General do not approve the use of the military nor the recommendations of Gen. Sheridan; but as there is no purpose to adopt his objectionable recommendations, there is no occasion for any resignations on account of them.

SECRETARY BRISTOW ON THE WHITE LEAGUE.

While Secretary Bristow is quite as pronounced in his disapproval of Sheridan's recommendations as any of the members of the Cabinet or Republicans in Congress, he is not inclined to palliate or soften the offenses of the White League. He says of that organization that it is wicked and inexcusable, but he believes that it is far more extensive and more dangerous in its character than is generally supposed. He thinks that in a Government of law any armed organization not made in pursuance of law is dangerous to the public peace. He would go to the very verge of constitutional power in breaking up the White League organization. He does not see that it is in any respect better in its purposes than the Kuklux organization, though it presents an appearance of more respectability. There is certainly a disposition to slur over and excuse the acts of these people, and to represent that the purposes of the White Leaguers are peaceful, and that they are disposed to be obedient to law. The evidence which will be furnished by the President in connection with his special message is likely to dispel much of the popular misapprehension on this subject. Since the existence of the White League organization is undoubted, it is right that the whole truth should be known concerning it. If its character is as bad as Secretary Bristow believes, and his opinion certainly ought to have great weight, there can be no legal or constitutional measures for its suppression too severe to be adopted by Congress.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

HE THINKS GEN. SHERIDAN IS ENTIRELY RIGHT, AND URGES AN ENERGETIC SUPPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following letter was received here this morning:

BOSTON, Jan. 9, 1875.

SIR: I intrude on your time to thank the Administration for the course taken in Louisiana. Sheridan's judgment is entirely correct. You must have, or easily obtain, abundant evidence to sustain him. I trust the President will support him promptly and vigorously. Be sure the North will rally around Grant in such circumstances. I wish to express to him my gratitude as a citizen for the decision and sagacity in dealing with the White League. One firm, decisive hour will scatter the whole conspiracy. Left to itself it will keep the South in a turmoil, and land her in bankruptcy if not in rebellion.

Respectfully, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To Gen. BELKNAP, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC OPINION.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN BOSTON ON FRIDAY—THE SIGNATURES TO THE CALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The movement for a public meeting in Faneuil Hall to give utterance to the voice of Massachusetts on the Southern question, and to protest against the recent military interference with the Legislature of Louisiana, has taken form, and petitions are circulating for a meeting on Friday at noon. The call at the Merchants' Exchange put out this afternoon has already received the signatures of many prominent citizens. The list is headed by Charles Francis Adams, and following are the autographs of Samuel C. Cobb, the Mayor of the city; William Gray, William Endicott, Jr., Franklin Haven, Francis Parkman, James Freeman Clarke, Frank W. Bird, Alexander H. Bullock, Ex-Governor of the State; Theodore Lyman, Alderman John T. Clarke, and many others.

SENTIMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—A memorial is being signed by a number of Union soldiers to contradict the statement of those who published the card on Sunday last denouncing Gen. Sheridan at New-Orleans.

THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL ON LOUISIANA.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—Both branches of the City Council unanimously adopted the following resolutions to-night:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State of the American Union, has directed an invasion of the State of Louisiana by a military force of the Federal Government, and unwarrantably interfered with and subverted the legally constituted legislative assembly of that State; and

Whereas, The conduct of the President in thus assuming to override and set aside the authority of a sovereign State is such an usurpation of power as should call forth the indignant protest of the American people, irrespective of party; therefore,

Resolved, By the first and second branches of the City Council of Baltimore, that the invasion of the State of Louisiana by the military forces of the Federal Government, under the direction of the President of the United States, and the interference with the Legislative Assembly of said State, is an arbitrary and unlawful exercise of power which threatens the existence of civil liberty and the maintenance of Republican institutions.

Resolved, That while we condemn the conduct of the President as unlawful and unjustifiable, we heartily commend the people of Louisiana for the forbearance which they have exhibited in the midst of the severe ordeal through which they are now passing.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—In pursuance to a call signed by about forty prominent business men for a public meeting, to consider and take action regarding the recent interference with the Louisiana Legislature by the military power, the Mercantile Library was well filled to-night by a very respectable and orderly class of citizens, including many prominent merchants and professional men. Judge J. D. S. Bryden presided, and Capt. Isaac M. Mason was Secretary. Speeches were made by Col. James O. Broadhead and Hon. Henry C. Brockmeyer, condemnatory of the action of the President in interfering with the rights of the people; in managing their own affairs, and a series of resolutions adopted to the same effect, amid much applause.

ACTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 11.—After spirited debate, the House of Representatives adopted the following this evening in regard to Louisiana affairs:

Whereas The unparalelled usurpation perpetrated upon the sovereign people of one of the States of this Union, in which duly elected members of its General Assembly have been forced from their seats by Federal bayonets, demand from this body some suitable expression of earnest sympathy and emphatic protestation, therefore

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a special committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to give befitting expression to the deep commiseration this House entertains for the suffering people of Louisiana, and its utter condemnation of the unwarranted assumption and tyrannic exercise of the military power by their oppressors, and report at their earliest convenience.

THE COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS.

A CONFERENCE AT HAZLETON—THE MINERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSED REDUCED BASIS.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 11.—A conference between delegates of the miners and operators took place here to-day. The delegates represented 6,000 men, and the total number to be affected by a suspension will amount to 20,000. All the delegates expressed great opposition to the proposed basis, and a determination was expressed to hold out against it. The miners resolved that there should be an open meeting between the delegates and the operators. At the opening of this meeting Mr. Pardee spoke for the operatives and Mr. Williams followed for the miners. The circular was then read by President McGarvey, of the Miners' Benevolent Association, and he in conclusion told the operatives that the miners had come together, and the unanimous result was, that they refused to accept the offer of the operators, but said the miners would agree to a suspension of the operaters for one month. The meeting finally adjourned subject to the call by the members of both committees. The general feeling is that there will be a great strike and be worse than that of 1869.

REVOLT IN A PRISON.

ATTACK ON THE INSIDE GUARDS—THE FAMILY OF THE WARDEN AND THE GUARDS IN PERIL—TROOPS SENT FOR.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—The convicts in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., under the leadership of the notorious McWalters, about 3 P. M. to-day, overpowered the inside guards and gained possession of the armory. They then drove the outside guards from the walls, shooting Julius Goshen in the knee, wounding him severely, and another who is reported to be dying. They also fired several shots at citizens who were approaching with arms, and wounded two of them. The Warden was absent in the city. His wife, children, and a female convict are locked up in the upper part of the building. Grave apprehensions are felt for the safety of the guards and the Warden's family, as the convicts are desperate men. The Warden and a large body of armed citizens are patrolling outside of the prison. The convicts, having procured citizens' clothes by stripping the guards, are momentarily expected to sally forth. Gov. Furnas having applied to Gen. Ord for aid, a company of troops left to-night on a special train for Lincoln.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday, were $547,897 70.

The amount of National Bank notes received yesterday, for redemption, was $464,010.

Final steps were taken by the Sheriff at Fort Garry, Man., in the outlawery of Reid, on Saturday, at St. Boniface.

The weather at Fort Garry, Manitobah, is very cold, the thermometer registering 42 degrees below zero on Sunday night.

The boiler of a grist-mill at South Yarmouth, Mass., exploded Sunday, shaking the village and destroying property worth $5,000.

The body of an unknown man was discovered early yesterday morning at Goose Island, on the north side Chicago. The head was nearly severed from the trunk, and numerous stabs had been inflicted on various parts of the body. The cause of the murder is unknown.

A boiler in Tyson's Baltimore Chromo Works, corner of Block and Point streets, Baltimore, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing William Lucas, a colored employe, and causing damage to the extent of $10,000. The business of the works will be continued as usual.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD WITHOUT A CHARTER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—The State Supreme Court of Minnesota to-day rendered its decision in the case of Oakes Ames and Oliver Ames vs. The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, to the effect that the charter of the company is unconstitutional and void; consequently the railroad is without any chartered rights whatever.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE FRAUDULENT CLAIM OF MR. SUGG FORT, AND HOW HON. R. R. BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE, OBTAINED ITS PAYMENT—A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In response to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to that body a letter in relation to the Sugg Fort claim, in which he says:

"As appears from the records of this department, the papers in the claim were filed in the office of the Third Auditor on the afternoon of the 30th of June last. They were forwarded from the office of the Commissary General, and recommended by that officer, who is specially charged by the law of July 4, 1864, and the joint resolution of July 28, 1866, with the investigation of this class of claims. The claimant, Sugg Fort, and Hon. R. R. Butler, M. C. from Tennessee, accompanied the papers, and as shown by the affidavit of the Third Auditor, upon the urgent representations of Mr. Butler respecting the validity of the claim, the necessity for immediate action, and the peculiar hardships of delay, after some hesitation the account was made special, and stated by the Auditor, so that it might go to the Second Controller that afternoon. The papers were transmitted accordingly to the Second Controller, and were followed by the claimant and Mr. Butler. Such representations were again made by the latter gentleman, as, added to the favorable action of the Commissary General and the Auditor, induced the Controller, after an examination of the papers, to affirm the report of the Third Auditor, carrying into effect the recommendation of the Commissary General. A requisition from the War Department was then obtained, which was countersigned by the Second Controller, registered by the Third Auditor, and such further proceedings had in the presence of Mr. Butler, and on his request, as secured the preparation of the warrant, although the afternoon was then far advanced. The warrant was signed about 6 o'clock P. M., by J. F. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the Acting Third Controller, in accordance with the usual course of business. Mr. Hartley states that there was nothing whatever to arouse his suspicions in performing what, at most, after the action of the accounting officers, he regarded as an ordinary ministerial duty. The warrant thus executed was presented to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Tuttle, without delay. He drew his draft for the money—$23,723 50—on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. The draft was registered the same evening by the Register of the Treasury, and was paid by the Treasurer of the United States the next day, July 1, 1874. The draft is indorsed Sugg Fort and R. R. Butler, the money having been received by the latter. Subsequently, the attention of the Secretary having been called to the fact that the claim had been rejected by a committee of the House, and other circumstances having been brought to his knowledge, he, on the 21st of October, requested Henry H. Smith, clerk of the House Committee on Claims, and Charles Benjamin, clerk to the Commission of Claims, to investigate the claim thoroughly, charging them to inquire strictly into its validity and history. The report was submitted Dec. 5, 1874, and establishes in their judgment the fraudulent character of the claim. The report was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who on Dec. 28 informed the Secretary that he had completed his inquiry, and being of the opinion that the facts developed by the investigation, on the whole, established the fraudulent character of the claim, he had directed an action of *assumpsit* to be brought against the claimant, in the United States Circuit Court at Asheville, to recover the money. Further civil proceedings will also be instituted against other parties, if it shall appear necessary or advisable. The solicitor has also invited the attention of the United States Attorney of this district to the case, with instructions to cause the same to be brought before the Grand Jury at the earliest day, for inquiry and action.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SPECIE PAYMENTS ACT.

In the House to-day Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to restore specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Section 1 provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five months thereafter, any person may present at the Sub-Treasury United States legal-tender notes in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof for exchange for gold and receive gold in exchange at the rate of $90 for $100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter the rate shall be successively advanced one per cent. in gold until July 1, 1878, and on and after Jan. 1, 1879, exchanged at par.

Section 2 provides for presenting gold at the Treasury to be exchanged for notes at a rate one per cent. less than that for exchanging notes for gold.

Section 3 provides for issuing Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demands, which certificates shall be received for all payments due to the United States, and payable in the funds represented by such certificates.

Section 4 provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "to provide for the resumption of specie payments" shall not be reissued, but be canceled and destroyed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It appropriates $1,344,785. After discussion, the bill was reported to the House, and passed.

EXPENSES OF ENTERTAINING THE HAWAIIAN KING.

In the House to-day Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Pending the vote upon it, the House adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander Joshua Bishop has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Benicia, North Pacific Station, on the 15th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Engineer Rowbotham, has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

DELEGATE CANNON—THE QUESTION OF HIS EXCLUSION.

The Committee on Elections to-day directed the Chairman to prepare a report in favor of the resolution for the exclusion of Delegate Cannon from a seat in the House on the ground of his being a polygamist. The committee was not full, and the question will again come before it on the report.

A BRIG LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 11.—On Thursday night last, during a snow-storm, the brig Agnes Raymond, Capt. Randall, ran ashore at White Island, near Dover, thirty miles from Halifax, and became a total wreck. When some fishermen discovered the wreck on Friday morning no person was on board, and there is no doubt that all hands were lost. The crew, doubtless, took to the boats, which were swamped, as two boats were washed ashore in the neighborhood. There were probably eight persons on board. The vessel was laden with salt.

The Inagua, for Halifax, at the latest accounts, was entirely dismasted and stove in.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—1 A. M.—Falling barometer, north to east winds, cloudy weather, rain and sleet have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with rising temperature in the latter; the barometer has risen in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and the North-west, with falling temperature and increasing cloudiness, but now falling in the last two sections and the Lower Missouri Valley, with north-east to east winds, partly cloudy weather, rising temperature and occasional snow. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising at St. Louis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans. The Cumberland and Ohio are falling.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and cloudy or rainy weather will prevail, except partly as snow in the last section.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, north to east winds, increasing cloudiness, and light rain, sleet, or snow.

For the lake region, high, followed by falling, barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to north and east, generally cloudy weather, and snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west falling barometer, north to east winds, cloudy weather, and snow, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to north and north-west, clearing and very cold weather.

For New-England, winds shifting to north and east, slowly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, followed by falling barometer and possibly snow. The Ohio and Cumberland River will continue slowly falling, the Mississippi at Vicksburg and New-Orleans rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	35°	7°	3:30 P. M.	40°	23°
6 A. M.	38°	6°	6 P. M.	35°	21°
9 A. M.	35°	10°	9 P. M.	34°	20°
12 M.	41°	17°	12 P. M.	32°	19°

Average temperature yesterday........15⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........35⅝°

ICE IN THE HUDSON.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The thermometer at this point indicates two degrees below zero. Sleighs are crossing the river at Rhinebeck. A ferry is still running at Poughkeepsie; also at West Point. Persons are crossing on foot at Peekskill. The steamer Walter Brett is frozen in at Haverstraw.

TWO DEATHS FROM COLD.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 11.—A cold snap is again prevailing throughout Ontario, the thermometer ranging from zero to twenty-five degrees below. An old woman, a vagrant, was found frozen to death in her hut, on the mountain road, near Hamilton, last night. A man named Ambrose Kite was also frozen to death on the pine plains, near Stayner.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Masson College, Terre Bonne, Quebec, was burned to the ground yesterday morning. The fire broke out in the chapel, and in less than two hours the entire building was destroyed. The pupils saved their personal property, and the college furniture was partly saved. The total loss on the college aggregates $100,000; insurance, $25,000. No lives were lost.

The Cheltenham Fire-Brick Works, owned by Evans & Howard, situated about five miles from St. Louis, Mo., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance as follows: In the Commercial Union, London, $5,000; Lancaster Insurance Company, Manchester, Eng., $5,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500, and $5,000 in St. Louis companies.

Late on Saturday night Messrs. Russell & Watson's dry-good's store, Ottawa, was damaged by fire to the extent of $2,000. Ragott's clothing store, on Wellington street, was burned to the ground. The loss is $36,000, insurance $15,500.

A fire broke out yesterday in Ragene's restaurant, Fort Garry, Montana, destroying the entire block, owned by McDermott, and the adjoining law-office of F. McKenzie. The loss is about $15,000; small insurance.

A fire yesterday morning at No. 87 St. Paul street, Montreal, destroyed the roof and upper flat. Mrs. Choquette, aged seventy-five years, and a young man named Gerard were burned to death.

Three houses at Hochelage, Canada, belonging to Mr. Williamson, were burned to the ground at midnight last night. Loss, $12,000.

ARKANSAS.

DECISION IN THE BROOKS-BAXTER SUIT BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Brooks-Baxter case on the appeal from the Circuit Court. The decision below is overruled, and the suit ordered to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The court holds to the opinion announced in the *quo warranto* decision of 1873, that the courts have no jurisdiction over contests for the office of Governor.

THE REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND ABBOTSFORD—AN EXPLANATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 11.—The report circulated by some of the newspapers that the steam ships Pennsylvania and Abbotsford, of the American Line, had collided at sea, and had both put back to Queenstown for repairs, is incorrect. The facts are that the Abbotsford was known for some days to be bound east under sail, with her machinery disabled—refusing all assistance, however, until the Pennsylvania, of the same line, fell in with her, took her in tow, and brought her into Queenstown. While the ships were manœuvering to exchange hawsers at sea they came slightly in contact, but this had nothing whatever to do with the putting back of the Pennsylvania to Queenstown with the Abbotsford in tow. The Pennsylvania put back to Queenstown solely to aid the Abbotsford.

UNITED STATES TROOPS WANTED IN WEST VIRGINIA IMMEDIATELY—A DEMOCRATIC STORY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer*, (Democratic,) from Charlestown, West Virginia, says the following telegram was sent to President Grant to-night:

"Send troops here at once. Not a single negro is allowed to take his seat. The utmost anarchy prevails. What must I do?

(Signed.) "H. W. BRAZEE,
"United States Distict Commissioner."

A RESCUED CREW.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The ship Annie M. Small, from New-York, which arrived to-day, reports having picked up in the Straits Le Maire a boat containing the Captain and wife, Steward and wife, two Mates, the Carpenter, Sailmaker, and four seamen of the British bark Willie T. Thomson, of St. John, N. B., burned fifteen days previously.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble in this city on the 20th inst., with its head-quarters at the Brackett House. The encampment promises to be the largest ever held in the State, and the posts of this city are making extensive preparations for the occasion.

THE NEW-YORK PROTEST.

THE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT.

AN IMMENSE AND TUMULTUOUS ASSEMBLAGE—MAYOR WICKHAM ELECTED CHAIRMAN—SPEECHES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AND HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ADDRESSES BY OTHER SPEAKERS.

The indignation meeting at Cooper Institute last night was a success as far as numbers went. At 7:30 o'clock the hall was crowded to repletion, and by 7:45 it was impossible to reach the platform from any of the main entrances. During the interval which elapsed before the arrival of the speakers, the crowd found ample amusement in witnessing the struggles of refractory individuals whose uproarious conduct required their removal by the Police. At 7:45 Hon. August Belmont, and several other very well-known representatives of the Democracy, appeared upon the stage, and were greeted with wild applause. At the sight of Mayor Wickham the cheers were redoubled, and when Hon. William M. Evarts emerged from the dense crowd which packed the rear of the platform, the audience waxed more enthusiastic than ever. At 8:05 Mr. William Cullen Bryant arrived, and was heartily welcomed. Mr. Belmont then rose to propose as Chairman of the meeting Mayor Wickham. Mr. Belmont's remarks were frequently interrupted by disturbances in the portion of the hall to the left of the stage, and it was with extreme difficulty that the speaker could make himself heard. Mayor Wickham's speech on taking the chair was a tolerably fair one, although smacking toward the close of more Bourbonism than was in accordance with the professed object of the meeting. Mr. Bryant, who followed, spoke in an ordinary tone of voice and seemed by no means unduly excited. At the close of his address Mr. Simon Sterne took the stand and read a series of resolutions, which were received with cheers, mingled with such exclamations as "Down with Sheridan!" "Hang Grant!" "Impeach him!" The resolutions were then put and carried. Mr. Evarts, who was next introduced, was hailed with tumultuous applause. His manner was unusually firm and resolute. Commencing with a reference to "the non-partisan character" of the meeting, he went on to the discussion of the main question, carefully avoiding all side issues, and emphasizing his words with a grace and strength of oratory such as is rarely witnessed in a political gathering. As he warmed with his subject, the "non-partisan" character of his auditors was well illustrated by the loud hisses and muttered curses with which the names of President Grant and Gen. Sheridan were greeted. Toward the close, the orator commended the Kuklux and Enforcement acts and other laws to protect the Southern blacks in their right to vote. He said he thought that in case their (the blacks) rights were invaded, his Democratic friends would protest against it with as much earnestness as they then protested against Federal interference with State rights. This declaration was received with a smile of incredulity. Mr. Sterne, who succeeded Mr. Evarts, read a number of letters from prominent Democrats throughout the country. Of these epistles the one from Hon. Francis Kernan evoked the most enthusiasm. At the mention of the President's impeachment the cheering was loud and prolonged. Hon. James M. Thayer was the next speaker. His address breathed more of suppressed violence than those of the preceding speakers, but was cheered, as all the others had been, to the echo.

It could not be disguised that the meeting was managed throughout in the Democratic interest. Outside some desultory speaking was indulged in by a few local politicians for the benefit of the idlers and others collected around the doors, but there was no organized meeting. Among those who occupied seats upon the platform were Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court; Hon. Erastus Brooks, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Judge Shipman, of the United States Court; Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, Jr., Oswald Ottendorfer, M. T. McMahon, Col. Burton N. Harrison, the Mayor's Secretary, and others.

THE SPEECHES.

REMARKS OF MR. AUGUST BELMONT, THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Hon. August Belmont, who spoke as follows:

When fourteen years ago the misguided hands of our Southern brethren were raised against our flag and threatened the disruption of our Government, the people of this Metropolis, discarding all former party ties, in mass meeting assembled, proclaimed in a voice which found an echo in every patriotic heart throughout the land, "The Union must and shall be preserved." But there is to every man owning the proud title of American citizen one thing dearer than the Union, dearer than country—nay, dearer even than life itself—and that is civil liberty. [Applause.] This most precious boon, for which in every clime and through all ages the good and noble have shed their blood, is threatened in our own free land by the very men to whom a generous people have confided its safe keeping. And, now again, with the same unanimity of feeling and the same forgetfulness of party as in the former hour of our country's danger, the citizens of New-York, of every station and calling, proclaim to their fellow-citizens throughout the Union that our civil liberty must and shall be preserved. [Cheers.] We are here to-night to give expression to the solemn protest of the Empire City against the acts of the Federal Administration in the State of Louisiana. Densely crowded as this vast hall is by good and true men who have come here to testify their sympathy with our cause, they are but a partial representation of thousands and tens of thousands eager to respond to our call to be with us to-night. Had not the inclemency of the weather precluded an out-door demonstration, we should have had a mass-meeting more than equal in numbers and enthusiasm to the grand Union gathering which filled Union square in 1861. In order to impart to our deliberations the weight and dignity worthy of their great and noble object, and in order to divest them of even the semblance of party spirit, the Chief Magistrate of our City has consented to participate in our proceedings, and it becomes my privilege to propose to you for Chairman of this meeting his Honor the Mayor of New-York.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S REMARKS.

Mr. Wickham, on taking the chair, said: It gives me great pleasure to preside at a meeting where so many of the citizens of New-York have assembled, without distinction of party, to protest against an outrage upon constitutional liberty. After what has occurred in Louisiana, we are not only confronted with the possibility that free government in the State of New-York may be subverted by the army, acting under orders from the War Department, but we are without guarantee that the President may not, upon the election of his successor, attempt by the same instrument to disperse even the Congress of the United States, and to establish himself as a dictator. I shall attend, as you will, upon the eloquent words of the speakers who are this evening to utter the feelings natural to freemen in contemplation of such possibilities. There will be no doubt that "we all of us approve" what they shall say, and the military coletain in New-Orleans who has reported that the atmosphere there is impregnated with assassination will realize that here the air is alive with indignation.

The Mayor then read the following dispatch, which he said had just been received from New-Orleans:

Hon. William H. Wickham, Chairman Louisiana Meeting:

Louisiana sends greeting to New-York. Her people will not be goaded into conflict with the United States troops. A committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Gen. Sheridan. We rely upon the moral support of our sister States to restore to us, as American freemen, our right of self-government.

JOHN McENERY.
LOUISA. WILTZ.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S ADDRESS.

A few days since the intelligence was brought us that the armies of Spain had turned against the Republic, had overthrown it, and placed Don Alfonso, the son of Isabella, on the throne, ejecting the President, Serrano, who had fled to France. We rejoiced that we belonged to a country where such proceedings were unknown, and where the Government changed hands only in obedience to the will of the people, peaceably expressed at the polls. We were, however, almost at the same moment astonished to hear from New-Orleans that Gen. Sheridan, lately sent to New-Orleans by the President, had occupied the hall of the Louisiana Legislature,

and purged it of the Conservative members, as they are called, by thrusting them into the street. My friends, such a method of changing the Government of a State may do for Spain, but it will not do for this country. A few years since, while Isabella was yet on the throne, Gen. O'Donnell, dissatisfied with her Ministry, sent his soldiers to turn them out, and they did it. He replaced the obnoxious Cabinet with one of his own, and the Government went on in new hands. We are in the habit of managing things differently here, and, by God's help, we shall continue to do so hereafter. We have a Constitution, my friends, and by that instrument the President has no right to intermeddle in the affairs of a State, save in two cases—first, to protect the State from invasion, and, second, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to protect the State against domestic violence. These are the only cases in which the President of the Federal Republic can interfere with an armed force in the cause of peace. When domestic violence is threatened, the Legislature or Executive of the State must ask for his interference, or he cannot move without violating the Constitution which he is sworn to observe and obey. What authority, fellow-citizens, is there in these provisions for the President to set himself up as a judge of elections, and drag from the legislative chamber those whom he chooses to regard as having no right to their seats? He should have left this to the courts of law. He might as well, if he should be candidate for a third term of the Presidency, send his minions to disperse the Electoral colleges in those States in which they refuse him their vote. He might as well send another Sheridan to pull the gentleman whom we have just elected Governor of this State out of the Executive chair. He might with just as good a warrant disperse this meeting by sending a band of armed men to clear this hall at the point of the bayonet. How happens it that men educated to the profession of arms at our national military school seems not to understand what are the rights of the citizen and what the due limits of the military power? If Gen. Sheridan, that daring soldier, but despiser of civil rights, had either been properly trained or had not forgotten his training, he would never have obeyed the mandate which ordered him to New-Orleans on that guilty errand. He would have said: "I owe my education to this Republic; I was brought up to be its soldier and servant and not the vassal of the President. I have taken my life in my hand and gone into the civil war to defend and preserve the Constitution of my country, and I will not raise my hand to violate it. I would almost as soon cut the throat of my mother. I would tear off my epaulettes, and break my sword, and fling the fragments into the Potomac sooner than go upon so impious an errand." That is what he should have said.

A former application of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, made to the President for military aid four months since is used as the pretext of this invasion of the legislative chamber of Louisiana. That application had its effect at the time the President issued his proclamation of warning, and the people submitted. There were four months of peace. A new state of things has arisen, and it is was attended with danger of domestic violence the President should have been requested to interpose. But no such request was made—in fact, there was no danger on which to found the request. It is nonsense to say that turning five members out of the legislative chamber is no protection against domestic violence. How long is such an application as that made by Gov. Kellogg in force? It good for four months it is good for forty—good for a century. Let me relate an anecdote which will illustrate this point: Some seventy years since there lived in Berkshire, Mass., a lawyer noted as a humorist, and known as Major King. A client of his was prosecuted for killing a horse. This was in the time of the insurrection called the Shays War, and all the evidence produced against him was that he was seen in the road half a mile from the field in which the horse was pastured, and that he shouted "Hurrah for Shays!" Then, said Major King, rising to address the court, "if a shouting 'Hurrah for Shays!' can kill a horse at the distance of half a mile, then is my client guilty, otherwise he must be acquitted." Fellow-citizens, if we are to believe that Kellogg's application for military aid in September authorizes this violence of the Federal soldiery in January, we may as well admit at once that calling out "Hurrah for Shays!" may kill a horse at the distance of half a mile.

Great stress is laid upon Sheridan's assertions that the whole State of Louisiana is given over to lawlessness and anarchy, and that murder is the natural and usual form of death in that State. This is solemnly denied on very high authority, but how is this state of things improved by putting five members of the Louisiana Legislature out of their seats and turning them into the street? Sheridan promises to send on a list of murders lately committed. Well, I suppose that if an account of street and tavern brawls in this City were to be made up for the last year—this City in which, by night and day, I have walked for the last fifty years, as I thought, in perfect security and without fear—quite an unpleasant show of bloodshed might be made out; but how would the matter be mended by sending a body of Federal troops to pull five members of the Common Council of the City out of their seats? No, my friends, the wrong done has no possible extenuation. I regard this question solely as a solemn question of constitutional law, and the moment we admit the interference of the military, it should not have been given but in the way of the Constitution—otherwise it is an act from which no citizen has a right to withhold his condemnation. It must be rebuked the instant it is perpetrated. The evil must be crushed in its infancy, while its bones are yet in the egg, and become a universal example and a precedent. These practices, which contemplate the subjection of local politics to the Federal authorities by the exercise of the military power, must be denounced, must be stopped, must be broken up forever.

Let me say in conclusion that the proceedings of this meeting, so far as the great proportion of those who take part in them are concerned, have no party purpose or object. Far from us be the petty and narrow policy which could so pervert them. A sincere desire to preserve the Constitution from violation, and to prevent an act of arbitrary power from becoming a precedent in future, is and should be our single motive.

Mr. John A. Beall then read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William Cullen Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, Peter Cooper, Howard Potter, William M. Evarts, E. L. Godkin, Manton Marble, William E. Dodge, Peter H. Watson, Edward Cooper, Dr. J. T. Metcalf, James Stuart, Charles O'Conor, William H. Neilson, Samuel L. M. Barlow, August Belmont, John Taylor Johnston, Parke Godwin, Morris K. Jesup, Franklin Edson, Abram S. Hewitt, Augustus Brooks, Charles P. Daly, James W. Beekman, George Cabot Ward, William Butler Duncan, John T. Agnew, George W. Lane, James S. Thayer, Charles A. Dana, William H. Appleton, William Adams, Gilbert M. Speir, Richard Lathers, William Allen Butler, Alfred C. Pell, Dr. William A. Hammond, Hon. William D. Shipman, Eugene Kelly, Wilson G. Hunt, Charles Donohue, John D. Jones, Daniel Kingsland, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles F. Southmayd, Francis G. Shaw, David Salomon, Ivory Chamberlain, James Stokes, Hiram Barney, Townsend Cox, Hon. James Emott, Hugh J. Jewett, Arthur B. Graves, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Carl Cohn, Charles Van Brunt, Dr. P. Fabbri, Simon Sterne, John L. Macaulay, Augustus Schell, James F. Newman, Dr. H. F. Quackenbos, John Kelly, John E. Ward, C. C. Baldwin, Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, Charles P. Kirtland, John E. Williams, Robert L. Cutting, Henry Hall, Elijah Ward, Richard M. Henry, Dr. Austin Flint, jr., F. F. Marbury, Henry Hilmeyer, Col. Richard Vose, Henry Hentz, Charles Tracy, D. Willis James, James Brown, Frederick E. Gibert, John McKeon, Alex. Hamilton, jr., Charles M. Fry, Gen. William W. Averill, Jeremiah Devlin, Frederick R. Coudert, William C. Prime, Sidney Webster, Dr. Louis Elsberg, Montgomery H. Throop, William Watson, John E. Develin, Col. John Jacob Astor, Daniel Van Ingen, George Shea, William G. Lyon, Benjamin Hutton, Hon. James T. Kilbreth, Thomas E. Stewart, J. S. Bosworth, Ernest Beyer.

SECRETARIES.

E. Randolph Robinson, J. Evarts Tracy, David R. Williamson, William B. Reid, Peter B. Olney, Charles Easton, Charles E. Whitehead, William C. Whitney, John E. Johnson, Gen. M. T. McMahon, John Crosby Brown, Henry F. Verhuven, Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry E. Knox, A. J. Vanderpoel, Henry Wilder Allen, John Hay, Dr. Stuyvesant E. Morris, Fred'k H. Betts, Wm. T. Pelton, Col. Jacob Sharp, Francis Lynde Stetson, Alfred Wagstaff, Dudley Johnson, Joseph W. Drexel, William D. Hennen, Theodore Schultz, Joseph Blumenthal, Horace Barnard, J. B. Stillson, Stephen H. Olin, Charles D. Ingersoll, A. M. Browne, Edward L. Paris, William H. Ely, Horatio N. Twombly, James H. Skidmore, Thomas R. Fisher, Gen. Herman Ehrl, D. S. Ritterband, J. McLean Nash, T. Tileston Bryce, James M. Ball, Gen. Louis T. Barney, Burton N. Harrison, John J. Thomasen, D. R. Casserly, Augustus W. Reynolds, James P. Lowrey, Adolph L. Sanger, Julius J. Lyons, E. Graham Haight, Theron G. Strong, Col. C. A. H. Bartlett, Horatio J. Brewer, Ernest G. Stedman, Emmet R. Olcott, John Adrian Bush, Hugh L. Cole, J. Raymond Reynolds.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Simon Sterne was next introduced, and read the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is a fundamental principle of parliamentary law, underlying all free representative institutions, and which our national and State Constitutions embody and enforce, that a sovereign Legislature is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and that even judicial interference is not tolerated with that high and all-important privilege, and

Whereas, There is nothing in the laws of the United States, nor in the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, which in the least excepts the legislative body of that State from the operation of this ancient natural, and undoubted principle of goverment.

Whereas, Caution and foresight in the exercise of Federal interference with the concerns of the States lately in rebellion are made doubly desirable at this moment by the fact that nearly half the voters of that region are persons only now receiving their first lessons in politics, and who as yet possess no familiarity with the dangers to which constitutional government is exposed, with the means by which it is maintained and defended, and no knowledge of the sacrifice by which past generations have created it, and who, as a matter of fact, look on the Federal Administration as their best friend and most trustworthy political instructor; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, any use of the Federal authority which teaches these newly-made voters to believe that political problems can be solved by arbitrary processes or displays of physical force better or more readily than by labor, patience, and conciliation, is an offense against the national safety and welfare which calls for the severest condemnation.

Whereas, All intimidation of a Legislature, and especially that form of intimidation which consists in military interference with its organization or debates, or in the display of military force in or about the place of meeting, is sure eventually to convert representation into a farce by making the Legislature in a greater or less degree the creature or servant of the Executive.

Resolved, That we cannot too warmly express our disapprobation of the part which the military forces of the United States have been allowed more than once to play in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, On the first of these occasions, in 1872, the Federal troops took possession of the State-house in New-Orleans, and permitted no person to enter the Legislative Chambers except those pointed out to the sentinels by the United States Marshal, the occurrence was rightly considered by the whole country a scandal and disorder of the gravest kind; but, nevertheless, as it took place under cover of an order of a United States Court it was felt by many that the officials engaged in it might honestly plead ignorance of the enormity of the transaction, in spite of the fact that the order in question was, on its face, to use the language of the committee of the United States Senate which examined it, "most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law, and wholly void for want of jurisdiction;" that owing to this occurrence and the discussion it called forth cannot have left the Administration or its officers in the dark as to the serious nature of the objections to the military interference of the Federal authorities with the machinery of State Governments.

Resolved, Therefore, that we have heard with surprise and alarm that the State-house of Louisiana was taken possession of and garrisoned by a Federal brigade prior to the meeting of the Legislature on the 4th of January last; that the members had to make their way, under examination, to their places through lines of armed sentinels, and then proceed to the discharge of their duties inside under the eye of a military commander not subject to their authority, and holding the very building in which they sat as a fortified post; that when disputes subsequently arose between the two parties into which the Legislature is divided over the organization of the House of Representatives, this officer took upon himself to answer the appeal of one side and assume the duties of the Sergeant at Arms and of the Police by repressing a disturbance within the building; and that when subsequently a minority of the House, being dissatisfied with the vote or with the mode of taking it, or with the qualifications of some of those who participated in it, refused to seek the settlement of the controversy by the ordinary and long-established methods of parliamentary law, but appealed to the Governor of the State to interfere with the proceedings, the troops of the United States, at the Governor's unlawful request or command, entered the legislative hall, and then and there settled by force the purely parliamentary question of the qualification of several persons present for seats in the House by expelling them violently from the building.

Whereas, No occurrence of this kind has been recorded in the history of free government without being stigmatized and rightly stigmatized an act of revolutionary violence, and though owing to the peculiar condition of the Southern States and to the multiplicity of our State Legislatures it may seem an event of less moment in Louisiana in our day than it has seemed in other places and at other times, it assumes a character of the utmost gravity when we remember that if it is permissible in Louisiana, whether it shall take place or not in New-York or Massachusetts becomes a question, not of legal right, but of executive discretion; therefore

Resolved, That for this reason, above all, we emphatically protest against it, and declare our solemn conviction that it were better that legislative bodies should be forbidden to meet at all than to be forbidden to meet under their own rules, and surrounded by their own officers, because nothing is more dangerous or demoralising than arbitrary rule veiled by constitutional forms; and that the citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, here assembled, appeal to their fellow-citizens of the whole country to unite with them in this protest.

Whereas, The recent dispatch of the Lieutenant General of the army, addressed to the Secretary of War, suggesting that Congress should pass an act, or that the President should issue a proclamation, in imitation of the dragonnades of Louis XIV., declaring an indeterminate number of his fellow-citizens "banditti," and authorizing him to hunt them down with an armed force, might be passed over as the hasty and ill-considered language of a soldier who, however gallant in the field, has allowed himself to remain inexcusably ignorant of the usages and laws of his country, were it not that it has received the prompt approval of the War Department, accompanied by an intimation that the President and the other members of the Cabinet approved of it; therefore

Resolved, That we cannot refrain from expressing our heartiest reprobation of the dispatch itself, of the atrocious imputation it casts on a large body of our countrymen, and of the Executive sanction which it has received.

Whereas, The outrages on legislative independence, against which we have met to protest, have no legal relation to the problem of reconstruction, properly so-called, and do not arise out of any recent legislation of Congress regarding the States lately in rebellion; and

Whereas, Federal military assistance is to be tendered upon his responsibility by the President, under and by virtue of a provision of the original unamended Constitution, and in answer to a call which the Legislature of any State, or, if not in session, the Governor of any State, may make; therefore

Resolved, That the manner in which the Federal troops have been employed in Louisiana constitutes an abuse of authority which is dangerous to public liberty in an equal degree in every part of the Union.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts, who was loudly cheered on being introduced, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am quite sure that no Republican in this land can honestly complain that in the call and purpose of this meeting his party has not been treated with absolute consideration; for if there was ever an occasion when an opposition party might seek to make demonstrations in its own behalf, and to the prejudice and disaster of its opponent that opportunity was offered to the Democratic Party by the Executive. The Federal Government is all Republican—the President, both Houses of Congress, the subordinate officers, throughout the nation, and in the State of Louisiana itself, the Government, upheld as it is by a Republican Federal Administration, is the Republican State Administration of Governor Kellogg. Now then, judged by ordinary principles of political responsibility, the Republican Party being ostensibly responsible for this high-handed act of military subversion of civil government, our fellow-citizens of New-York, have understood that patriotism and love of liberty and obedience to the Constitution are not the possession of any political organization, and that no political act shall be rightly imputed to the responsibility of any great political party, until by submission it has approved it. [Applause.] You, therefore, are assembled here as citizens of the United States, to teach every political party that there are limits to their competitions and antagonisms which no political party shall safely surpass. [Cheers.] That when men vote, and when their chosen officers meet, and when, without violence, and without demonstrations of insurrection, they undertake the conduct of their political government, no soldier can intervene with them. This nation emerged ten years ago from the great war in which the unmeasured contributions of blood and treasure were poured out in the maintenance of the Government of the United States. And why? Because the people of the United States were determined that the integrity of their territory should be preserved, and they did preserve it. They wish to preserve the integrity of their territory, but that the Constitution of the United States should be upheld and obeyed always. And now every officer of the State and every officer of the nation takes a solemn oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States. But there is one officer who takes *the* singular oath prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and that officer is the President of the United States. And his oath, gentlemen, is not that common oath that I have named, but it is this, that the great authority confided to him by the whole people, he will exercise subject to the Constitution of the United States. And now the Constitution of the United States, made for troublous times as well as peaceful, undertakes to furnish the measure of power to the Federal Government in respect of interference with the States. There are very firm lines of limitation which, observe, will protect the magnificent symmetry of our Government, for a people of forty millions as now, and of a hundred millions as hereafter, and that is, that the sole intervention of Federal power within the province of State authority shall be to suppress violence, and that this office even it shall not assume except when invoked by the supreme authority of the State, and that supreme authority of the State is under the Federal Constitution the Legislature of the State. [Applause.] And only in a casual condition, not with the Legislature in session, can the Governor represent the State in the demand. No, but only on condition that the Legislature cannot be convened. Under the Constitution, when there is a recess of the Legislature of the State of New-York, as there is from the adjournment in April to the next meeting in January, the Governor of the State of New-York has no authority under the Federal Constitution to invoke the intervention of the Federal power, except in an emergency that does not permit of his convening the Legislature in extra session. And now the situation in Louisiana was that the Legislature was in session, and the Governor had no power whatever to represent that State in the demand for the intervention of Federal authority. And have we, then, been favored by Gen. Sheridan or by the Cabinet at Washington, with any promulgation of the application made by the assembled Legislature at Louisiana for Federal intervention to turn some of their members out? I think not. But it is only in insurrection, or that degree of violence that amounts to insurrection in effect that the Constitution of the United States has provided for this intervention, and it is only in support of that intervention that the Legislature by acts of Congress in 1795 and 1807 has armed the President with authority. Now, for Gen. Sheridan, [hisses,] for whom, for reasons, that I shall state to you, I don't ask that any special measure of your disapprobation shall be visited on him—for Gen. Sheridan, I shall think it fair to take his own statement of the occasion and the manner of his intervention. And it is unquestionably this, that there was insecurity and alarm, and I will agree that Gen. Sheridan has no such timid disposition as that he was likely to exaggerate occasions of alarm, and that there had been some disorders in the State; and then he uses this somewhat uncommon phrase in American politics, "That the military were present as conservators of the peace." [Laughter.] Well, here is a national gendarmerie instead of civil police officers made at once for us. Wherever United States troops are in force I suppose they are to be conservators of the peace, and that this Legislature, being in session, and one party having elected a Speaker—whether by loudness of voice or majority of numbers does not seem to be a military question. Having elected a Speaker and there being disorder thereupon and confusion, the Speaker asked that some United States officer would speak to the crowd and disperse them quietly. Gen. De Trobriand asked if that was his wish, and he said it was, and he spoke to them, and in a moment there was peace. So that if there had been an insurrection it was over, [a laugh,] and the thanks of this orderly body and the Legislature of Louisiana were offered to Gen. De Trobriand for his gallantry in maintaining peace. Thereupon Gov. Kellogg, outside of the Legislature, for he is not a member of it, asked Gen. De Trobriand to take a file of soldiers and go into that Legislature and take out five men that were acting as members of that body, and he did it.

Now, I might be disposed to animadvert with some severity upon this action of the inferior officer, Gen. De Trobriand, or his superior, Gen. Sheridan, were I not faced with a proposition of good government, known to us lawyers in a Latin phrase—*respondeat superior*. The authority that avows and maintains the action of subordinates must be held responsible. And I find that the President of the United States, under the official communication of his authority by the Secretary of War—the President of the United States "and all of us" approve of it. Well, there is nothing said in the Constitution of the United States about the authority "of all of us," and I suppose Gen. Belknap threw "all of us" in to share the glory, though "we" had not the responsibility. But the President of the United States apparently has approved of that action. Now, Gov. Kellogg, if he gave that order, and it was executed, deserves impeachment by the Legislature of Louisiana. [Applause.] I would like to see Gov. Tilden sending in a file of New York soldiers to take out the Republican majority in the Senate when they come to vote for United States Senator, and see whether the Democratic house at Albany, as it is now, would stand patiently by and see the privileges of the Legislature violated by the Governor, because it inured to the benefit of the majority of the House, and was against the majority in the Senate. But Gov. Kellogg we have no responsibility for. Gov. Kellogg wielded the authority of the United States of America, but whoever sustains his power to conduct that authority, or sustains that authority offered to his service and employment in that shape that part of the Constitution of the United States that justifies it, or he must answer for it. Well, now, I go not exactly like the form of argument addressed to the citizens of the United States—which we all are—but we must not be unconcerned or careless about action in Louisiana, for it may be repeated in New-York or Massachusetts. I do not like that form of argument to our selfishness or our fears. I tell you, fellow-citizens of the United States, that when it is done in one State it is done in all the States. The United States, it is our boast, in its frame of government, is vital in every part, and cannot, but by annihilation, die. The Legislature of the State of Louisiana is as much a vital part as the Legislature of New-York, and when its vitality, as a universal power and strength, is safely broken anywhere, it is not sure of preservation anywhere. But, again, we must learn to generalize. Supposing that this intervention by military power to break the action of independent State authority should happen to be executed in Louisiana or Missouri, or any one State, to take out a majority of an electoral college when we were choosing a President, and by the subversion of the vote of that State one man should be chosen instead of the other who would have been if the State had voted, is not that an attack upon all the States? And are that have you then but civil war, engaging vast passions and vast multitudes of men on the question of a disputed presidency? Ah! you never will have that, because then that courage and that common sense of the American people that makes free government possible, and permanent, and strong, will then step in and say, "Here is the limit of political competition and political agitation, and the President that takes his seat on such a title shall have nothing but curses and imprisonment, and not the enjoyment of power. For I submit to you, fellow-citizens, that the moment we make it a complacency on the one side that profits by the action, largely or little, and disappointment of political success on the other, our liberties are gone, and the preliminaries of election are useless if a usurpation can step in and find the parties divided on the question whether they shall sustain the usurpation or not. It is for that reason that this crowd here to-night is not Democratic, it is not Republican, but it is American. [Loud applause.] We all know it. Thus far we have only the President that has approved—for Gen. Belknap's "all of us" is mere surplusage—but the moment Congress approves (for they have no voice, no action, no authority, but they debate, they sustain, they maintain) the right of a file of soldiers to dominate the Legislature, will not any one admit that the Republican Party is to be held responsible for the action until you have given us Republicans a chance to say and do what we will say and do on the subject. I have observed a growing disposition on the part of the depositories of political power to separate themselves more and more from the popular support of the party that gave them their authority. I see the first evidence of that, as a warning to them, in the silence of our voices that the Democratic Party has appropriately in a majority in the most powerful States. But if the depositories of power of the Republican Party are ready to put themselves before the country upon the constitutional proposition that a file of soldiers can empty a State Legislature under any circumstances proposed by any body as prevailing in Louisiana, I think those representatives in power of the Republican Party will find they have as few supporters in their own party as they have in the Democratic Party. I think they will find it about as easy convincing the people of the United States that they must conquer their prejudices against this mode of maintaining authority, as a good many politicians found in satisfying the people of the North that they must conquer their prejudices against the methods of the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas. I remember speaking in 1856 at the first meeting to protest against the agitations which led to the great trouble in the country, and within four months afterward, in the City of New-York, the sentiments, the opinions, and the conduct that were represented at that meeting had only 6,000 votes. But how many years was it before it had votes enough to control every State in the Union, and had arms, and treasure, and united counsels, without distinction of party, carrying it on to triumph and victory for the maintenance of the Constitution? And we gained two things—that the American people never would submit either to have their territory mutilated or their Constitution corrupted. Now, the laws of Congress require that whenever a situation of violence in the State on which the Federal power of invasion should be lawfully applied exists, the exercise of that authority by the Federal Government should be accompanied by a proclamation requiring the insurgents to disperse. Now, I believe a proclamation of that kind was issued some months ago, and they all dispersed. They all dispersed. How long will it be that the Federal authority, thus promulgated, will be peacefully obeyed by a malcontent State population having just grievances, if they learn that the next thing the Federal Government does, after they have dispersed, is to use violence itself in suppressing their rights, [applause,] if their dispersion is only to make it possible for the Federal Government to do by violence just what it intended to do when the insurgents had held together, the Federal Government would have needed to do by its whole army. Is not it the interest fraud in the world to carry back this action in respect to this Legislature, on the 4th day of January, to an insurrection that was terminated months ago by the peaceful separation of the parties?

Now, gentlemen, I have detained you too long. There are other troubles at the South, in respect to which and their suppression the Federal Government is armed with extraordinary power. By a late act of 1871, whenever any combinations or conspiracies exist against the State laws and the United States laws, to the effect of suppressing any of the rights, privileges, or immunities of citizens of the United States, and the stated authorities of the State are either unable to protect, or for any reason fail in or refuse them protection, then it is lawful for the President of the United States to use the Militia, and the army and navy, to maintain those violated rights. If, when the election in Louisiana was held, there were organized bands, combinations, and conspiracies, which intimidated the poorer voters, which intimidated the black voters in the State of Louisiana, then was the time for the President of the United States to have interfered and suppressed these violent combinations and conspiracies that trampled upon the right of suffrage, though in the meanest voter of the land. I hope it will be long before the City of New-York will know a distinction of party, will not respond with the same voice and energy as to-night, against any combinations or conspiracies in any Southern States that are framed with the purpose of intimidating the voters of the South in the exercise of their suffrage. I shall be as ready to speak, my associates here of the Democratic Party will be as ready to speak, at a meeting of that kind, in that emergency, as we are to speak now. But we do not want, three months after an election is held, and when there has been no violence, no combination, and no conspiracy, or at least no exercise of authority to suppress it, to have the authority exercised by emptying the Legislature, because a military officer, or the President of the United States, thinks that somebody was prevented from voting at the election. [Applause.] This fundamental right of the Legislature to control, to determine the qualifications and the constitution of its own body, is of the very essence of legislative government. What use is it to give the purse and the sword to the House of Commons or to the House of Congress, if the King, or the President, by military power, can determine who and what the House of Congress or Parliament shall be. And that is what they fought for in England. The indubitable and ancient rights of Parliament to hold the purse was in danger from the claim of royal power that it could determine the qualification of the members of the House of Commons, and then after a while the House of Lords assumed the power and right to determine the qualifications of the membership of the House of Commons. But in 1694 the House of Commons determined that the qualifications of its members were at its own final disposal, and that the ancient liberties of the House of Commons required it, and no King, no House of Lords, has questioned this power of the House of Commons since. [Applause.] For these reasons the people of the United States are justified in concern at this marked interference with the supremacy of the civil power over the military, and the absolute abstinence of Federal power, except upon the invocation of the Legislature for the suppression of actual violence, and its withdrawal necessarily after violence is suppressed. Now, I don't know whether there is to be a sequel to this matter or not. I think not, but Lord Bacon said long ago that soldiers in peace were like chimneys in Summer, and that only when the fires were lighted did they come into use. [Laughter.] I should be sorry to think that there were any calculations that the patriotism of this people could be inflamed for political purposes only by the more virulent agitations that belong to civil strifes; but if there be any such sequel in any man's mind, let us see that it is summarily dismissed from it, and the voice of this people teaches all its rulers that in time of peace and the powers, all the authorities, all the officers, and all the magistrates are servants of its laws. [Cheers.]

LETTERS RECEIVED.

The following letters were then read by Mr. Sterne:

FROM HENRY R. SELDEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1875.

August Belmont:

DEAR SIR: Your telegram, in behalf of the committee, inviting me to speak at a meeting to be held at Cooper Institute on Monday next, in regard to the recent military proceedings in Louisiana, is received. Engagements in court will prevent me from going to New-York at that time. My information in regard to the grounds assumed in justification of those proceedings is very imperfect, but the facts, so far as I can gather them from the telegraph accounts, furnish no warrant for the intervention of the military power. However well intended the acts of the military authorities may have been, the precedent if sustained by the people will be fraught, as it appears to me, with the utmost danger to republican institutions. Every instance of the unrebuked exercise of unlawful power, even harmless in its immediate effects, will be counted a dangerous example in after times. I am glad that the movement to which you call my attention has been made, and hope that those engaged in it will calmly and firmly, not as partisans, but as citizens, express their condemnation of this unwarrantable exercise of military power—not doubting that the whole people, with rare exceptions, will join in such condemnation.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY R. SELDEN.

FROM CLARKSON N. POTTER, M. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1875.

August Belmont, Chairman,

DEAR SIR: I thank the committee for their invitation. That your meeting is not a partisan one I understand. The danger and illegality of Executive interference, whether State or Federal, with the organization of a State Legislature, is a question in no way dependent, as I think, upon the condition of affairs in Louisiana. But the late interference there is sought to be justified or excused by that condition, and as I am one of the subcommittee of Congress on that subject, I do not think I ought to speak upon either question in advance of the report.

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

FROM FRANCIS KERNAN.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1876.

August Belmont, Chairman:

I regret that I cannot be with you personally this evening. I shall be with you in spirit to unite with the citizens of New-York in their protest against this bayonet-thrust at liberty in Louisiana.

FRANCIS KERNAN.

REMARKS OF JAMES S. THAYER.

Hon. James S. Thayer then addressed the meeting. He had never before, he said, seen so many interested and anxious faces, and he was glad that they were there united on the great question which had been precipitated on the American people. Less than ten days ago the Legislature of the State of Louisiana met at its Capitol in the City of New-Orleans. That body was organized with a legal quorum and proceeded to transact its business. Within a brief space, however, it was interrupted by the entrance of a United States military officer, backed by a military force, and that officer with a file of soldiers organized the Legislature in his own way—for what or for whom was a question not to be misunderstood. An indignant protest was made, but in vain, and that despotic act had aroused an alarm and excitement throughout the country which was without parallel in its history. Gen. Sheridan's dispatch was a confession that a military force had entered the State Capitol, that it was there under the direction of the Governor of the State, that it removed five Conservative members of the Legislature, and that they were removed because they had no right to be there, and that this military squad made itself the judge of such right. They would remember that this act was accompanied by every attribute, by every circumstance, which could add to the enormity of it. There was nothing to modify or relieve it. What was it, he asked, to suspend, to destroy, to wipe out a co-ordinate branch of the State Government? It was not an ordinary usurpation. It was a usurpation which led to the question to whom does the present legislative body in Louisiana belong? Those persons whom the people of Louisiana had elected to represent them were not there. Well, perhaps it belonged to Grant, perhaps Sheridan would claim his share, and perhaps so would every soldier that had participated in organizing it. Whenever those in power went outside of the laws of the country, then it was that one arbitrary act would follow another, and that the strong hand should hold the state together or anarchy would reign. Hence the idea of a third term, [laughter,] an idea arising from the supposition that the people had become accustomed to look without alarm upon the exercise of military force. Once let the President and a military power enter the legislative body and where was the State? It was in the hands of the General and the army. He had organized that Legislature; it was a Legislature of his own, and Louisiana discovered it. When that had presented to them that evening the principle that when one State was stricken down by an act of usurpation, the whole country was similarly stricken. The evil might begin in the extremities, but it was certain that in the end it would reach some vital part of the system. Then came to them that night from the borders of the Gulf, from the fairest and sunniest land in the South, the wail of a dying State. She asked for sympathy in the State of New-York, wrapped as she was, in her ghostly shroud, her sovereign robe torn from her, and that shroud pinned with a bayonet. Louisiana asked for their sympathy. She did not venture to ask for their respect, but she did venture to appeal to their ears that the cup of oppression which she had drained to the dregs might, in the progress and advance of despotism, be passed to their own lips. Men might say that if it were passed to them they would refuse to drink of it; but he ventured to assert that if there were any citizen of the State of New-York who did join and sympathy with Louisiana, he would be the first to receive that cup with white and craven lips and drain it to the dregs. But he saw by that meeting that the love of liberty survived in the hearts of the American people. He begged that no one would dismiss the subject from his mind with the idea that this was the end of usurpation, and that it was better that the Federal Government should interfere in time, in order to preserve peace and prevent bloodshed. This case was not of that order. It contained the question whether a State should be stricken down or not. He asked the audience also to dismiss the idea that there was authority in the transaction. He did not propose to go beyond the bounds of propriety that should be observed, but he did not think that the subject could be comprehended in all its dimensions unless they regarded for a little the circumstances which had led up to this arbitrary act. But here they were confronted with what he feared would be another attempt to revive the question of Southern outrages, a question which it was time should be settled forever. He was sure the feeling of the City and State of New-York was to come back to peaceful relations with the South, and to the associations and commercial intercourse which formerly existed. He would not allude to the circumstances which succeeded the act of despotism beyond asking why it was that Maj r Gen. McDowell has been overlooked, and Gen. Sheridan sent to New-Orleans. They could not, he said, mutilate a single State without impairing the strength and symmetry of the whole nation, and therefore he asked the sympathy of the great City of New-York for Louisiana, and would, he said, conclude by wishing that they might return to relations of friendship and brotherhood with a State from which they had been long separated.

REMARKS OF HON. W. E. DODGE.

Mr. William E. Dodge was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here to-night, not as the representative of any party but as one of the oldest merchants of the City, to express what I honestly think is the feeling of the business men of the country. I do not come to denounce the general policy of the Administration, nor the party with which for many years I have been identified, but to frankly object to the further interference by the General Government with the legislation of the Southern States, or in any way to attempt to influence the votes of those States, or decide as to the results of their elections. [Cheers.] Ten years have now passed since the close of the war, and there is a very general feeling that the time has come when we should all adopt the language of the President and say, "Let us have peace." It was not reasonable to expect that such a radical change in the social system of the South, by which four millions of slaves were emancipated and then enfranchised, could have taken place without more or less friction in their local governments. I submit that there has been less than might, under the circumstances, have been expected, and that the slaves, as a general thing, have disappointed the people North and South by their quiet and peaceful behavior. Many predicted that they would not work, and that the cotton-fields would lie waste, and this no longer be the principal country for producing that staple; but facts have decided this question. The last two years have been fully up to the average years, before the war. What the South now needs is capital to develop her resources; but this she cannot obtain till confidence in her State Governments can be restored, and this will never be done by Federal bayonets. They must be left to work out the problem among themselves. The freedmen must choose for themselves, in view of all their interests, to which party they will belong. It would never do for them to suppose that they are always to be in opposition to the whites as their only safety, and that the General Government will protect them. They must be made to understand that in many things their interests are mutual, and it will be far better for them if they cast in their lot with the different parties, so as to secure the influence and protection of that to which they may belong, rather than keep up a constant political war of races. The great object of the war was to perpetuate the union of the States under the Constitution; and now if, after all the cost of blood and treasure, we are to fail in this, and remain as we are, with our Southern States still paralyzed, their cities crushed by taxation, property constantly declining, business conducted under great disadvantage, and their merchants struggling to maintain their credit—to this extent our effort has failed. How can we at the North expect to prosper, when a large part of the Union is suffering? We are told in sacred Scripture that "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." Nothing can be truer in this case. Many of us feel that the General Government has made a mistake in trying to secure the peace and quiet of the South by appointing many Northern men to places of trust in the South, who have in their turn been active in securing the votes of the freedmen, and making them feel that the United States Government was their special friend, rather than those with whom their lot was cast, among whom they must live, and for whom they must work. We have tried this long enough; now let the South alone; put them on their own feet, and let them, understanding that, only in case of oppression or insurrection, which the State cannot control, will the General Government interfere. As merchants, we want to see the South gain her normal position in the commerce of the country, nor can we hope for a general revival of business while things remain as they now are. Again, I say, "Let us have peace."

SPEECH OF GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis was next introduced. He said,

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This meeting is called to consider how the republic can be saved. [Applause.] You have all heard a sufficient description of the facts which have brought us together. I will not keep you but a very few moments, while I make a plain effort to define the nature of this act of military despotism in Louisiana. In every country in the world in which free parliamentary government exists, it is a fundamental principle of law that sitting members of the legislative body hold their seats and exercise their functions until they are displaced by order of the body itself. This principle has been in this case ruthlessly violated with the armed hand of the Federal Government. [Hisses and cheers.] My friends, I thought during the war and for some time afterward that I had drained to the dregs the bitter cup of public calamity. I thought I had endured all that a citizen could endure who is a lover of free institutions in consequence of their violations, when I saw the writ of habeas corpus of the Chief Justice of the United States prevented by military power from reaching an imprisoned citizen; when men were seized on the telegrams of the Secretary of State or the Secretary of War and thrown into dungeons; when men not in the army or navy were tried for their lives before military commissions; when the civil tribunals were interrupted, and when, at last, after peace was restored, and there was universal submission to the just authority of the Federal Government, I saw the Southern States dealt with as if they were foreign countries conquered by war, and annexed by right of conquest to the United States. I thought I had endured all that a citizen can endure of mortification, of distress, of despair, for the safety of free institutions. And yet I tried to find excuses for these things. I saw that multitudes of my countrymen, whose patriotism I could not doubt, thought that these things admitted of some excuse, and were willing to believe that they were the permanent danger to the public liberty. I cannot say that I acquiesced in their judgment, but I did try to appreciate their reasons, and now what has happened? Here is an act so dangerous to the public liberty, so bold and reckless a violation of it, so utterly without excuse that the men who have clamored every day for it find it necessary to speak out. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, many years ago I set myself to study the political institutions of our nation, and to learn and to set forth how and why it was, that out of the throes of revolution, and the sufferings and turmoil of war, there arose this complex and beautiful system of civil liberty that came down to us; and I found that above and beyond all other things of a personal nature it was due to this, that the great leader of our armies, who would lead us to victory and enabled us to achieve a revolution, was a man who had a profound respect for the civil power, and a fixed determination never to permit the military power to obtain an ascendancy. [Cheers.] And from that day to this, wherever I have been, I have kept hanging upon my walls in the best frame I could obtain, an image of that serene and majestic countenance that is enshrined in the American heart in admiration, in good, and patriot

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

OPENING SPEECH OF COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

COURT-ROOM SCENES AND INCIDENTS—THE JUDGE AND THE ATTORNEYS IN THE CASE—MR. AND MRS. BEECHER PRESENT—MR. MORRIS' SPEECH TO BE CONCLUDED TO-DAY.

The actual opening of the Beecher trial was made yesterday morning. The proceedings of last week had been devoted to finding a jury presumably capable of giving an unbiased opinion on the evidence; and when it is remembered how often much longer periods have been exhausted in the same effort in trials on which the public mind has been much less excited than it has on this, the securing of a jury in five days must be regarded as very rapid work. The twelve stood complete at the close of court on Friday evening last. If nothing occurred between that time and Monday morning to impeach the character of any one of the twelve true and good men, then the way was clear, and the real contest would commence. Counsel appeared to have been satisfied with them on Friday; nevertheless, while waiting for the appearance of the legal gentlemen yesterday morning, there was a perceptible anxiety among the spectators on the subject. Everybody who had managed to get a pass to the court-room as a spectator; everybody whom business compelled to be present on the floor; possibly even the occupant of the bench, as well as those of the jury-box, felt some little flutter of uncertainty, doubtful whether they would see the trial actually commence, or be compelled to go over again the wearisome business of finding men sufficiently unbiased to make jurymen of.

At a quarter to eleven the court-room was as crowded as it was at any time during the day. Admission was only given by pass; but even with this sifting out, the gallery had speedily filled after all the chairs and then standing-room had been occupied on the floor. Within the rail the numerous tables were divided, as before, between the press and the bar; but it was tight squeezing, and some confusion ensued. Judge Neilson was already in his place. A grim-looking, hard-featured man, with square head and shoulders—a man not to be trifled with. There was a shade of anxiety on his face, as he sat there poising his gavel, and looking round the crowded room, possibly wondering how in the world business was to be done in so limited a space. It must be added, the public who depend for their knowledge of the trial on the press are somewhat indebted to Judge Neilson's kindly efforts to secure the servants of that institution sufficient room for them to work in. He gave his orders, too, in a surprisingly kindly tone, considering his extreme grimness of look. Everybody at this time was waiting for the appearance of the legal gentlemen. Frank Moulton had come in; so had the plaintiff—Tilton. It was a surprise to those who had not seen him for a few months to note how grizzled his long hair had become. He and Moulton took their seats at the end of the table nearest the bench, beside his counsel, Mr. Beach, Mr. Fullerton, and Ex-Judge Morris. Mr. Pryor was not then present. Of counsel for Mr. Beecher, Mr. Shearman was already on hand—as of course he would be—armed with bags of papers and tin-boxes of the same. He is a fussy little man, with a colorless face, and a high, narrow forehead contracted into a chronic frown. On a peculiarly-shaped nose—which vividly reminds one of a snapping-turtle—rests a pair of gold spectacles, partially concealing his quick, restless black eyes. Mr. Shearman is never still; he is more restless than a grasshopper chased by a rooster. Altogether, he appears very much like the typical sharp attorney of the stage.

While Mr. Shearman was fussing with his papers and everybody else inside the rail was squeezing himself into the narrowest space possible, and the Judge maintained his anxious watch, a sudden buzz and movement announced the entrance of the distinguished defendant. Resting on his arm was a tall, gray-haired lady in black, with a face of which age and motherhood had refined and beautified the expression, yet a stern face withal, and capable of expressing harsh feeling. The couple immediately became the centre of an admiring and curious group, and as Mr. Beecher's many friends hastened forward to interchange greetings, and assist him in removing his heavy overcoat, a buzz sounded through the room, and the whisper went round, "It's Mrs. Beecher, it's Mrs. Beecher." Both sat down at the opposite end of the table to that occupied by the plaintiff, and as it was now 11 o'clock, the Clerk announced that the court was open. But where was Mr. Evarts? Mr. Beach was there, and so was Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Morris; but their learned opponent had not come. There were whispered inquiries, and then suddenly a half-audible exclamation from the throng, "Here he is," as at this moment Mr. Evarts entered the court-room, ten minutes behind time. He advanced to the place set apart for him, removed his overcoat, stood up, and looked around. There was a pause. Was he going to challenge any of the jury; was last week's work to begin again? There sat the twelve jurymen, looking at Mr. Evarts, as, indeed, everybody was. If not a highly intellectual, they at least impressed one with being a thoroughly conscientious jury. They seemed impressed, not to say weighed down and burdened, with the awful responsibility which had fallen on them. And afterward, while the plaintiff's counsel made his opening, the devotion with which they applied themselves, under very trying circumstances, to the task of listening to him evinced a high sense of the duties they had assumed. To be sure Mr. Case occasionally looked a little bored; but that was excusable. Was it possible that Mr. Evarts would challenge? His pause for survey boded something. But it soon appeared that the mind of the distinguished advocate was occupied with quite a different matter. His eye was directed to the very narrow space allotted to the legal gentlemen, and the large amount occupied by the representatives of the press. He broke silence by addressing the Judge on the matter, dryly remarking that while he knew the press was an important element in this trial, still he thought the legal profession had some interest in it, and one or the other interest must give way. These remarks relieved everybody's mind on the jury question, and Judge Neilson ordered some necessary alterations of seats and chairs. Before the slight confusion occasioned by these changes had quite subsided, a low voice was heard from the direction of the jury-box. All who heard it turned that way, and saw that Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for the plaintiff, had commenced the opening address in the great case. All noise immediately ceased, the court-room became profoundly silent; every face was turned toward the orator; and every man's ear was strained to catch the sound of his voice.

This was not easy. Mr. Morris has not, to put it mildly, a very fascinating style of oratory. He commenced his address in a low whisper, not audible beyond the jury-box; then proceeding, he raised his voice a little, rising and falling, with long pauses between the sentences, as if he had not yet thoroughly grasped the thread of his argument. Proceeding a little into narrative, his voice took a sing-song and monotonous tone, like a drowsy sermon. Finally, warming with his subject and depicting the devious doublings of the defendant after the alleged discovery of his crimes, his tone alternated between a shout emphasized by banging a book or paper, and a sepulchral stage whisper breathlessly uttered over the rail of the jury-box, as if the secret were too horrible to speak aloud. Notwithstanding his style, very trying to the patience even of a court-room audience, a profound silence was maintained while Mr. Morris spoke, the spectators taking the opportunity afforded by his long pauses to relieve themselves of half-stifled coughs and other evidences of bronchial troubles very common to this time of year. While the argument proceeded, it being simply an exposition of facts known to everybody who has read the several "statements" which preceded this suit, Mr. Evarts listened intently, occasionally taking notes; so, too, did Mr. Shearman—it would evidently be impossible for him to sit still; Mr. Moulton and the plaintiff listened quietly; the defendant with a set, stern look, while his son, sitting beside him, wrote busily all the time. The painful attitude and bearing of Mrs. Beecher was most marked. She scarcely removed her eyes from the speaker once in the course of his long argument, and while he shouted his denunciations of the husband sitting beside her, pointing his periods with occasional passionate gestures, her features expressed every passing phase of emotion; but chiefly they wore that settled look of pain which seems ever on the verge of relieving itself in a flood of tears, and yet restrains itself. Hers was indeed the only face in the room which really expressed anything like emotion. It reminded one that this trial had its painful side, and was fraught with anguish to many who were not present in that room. Looking elsewhere one saw nothing which could suggest this. The triple row of faces in the gallery, or the similar rows which made a compact human wall on three sides of the room, exhibited many shades of thought, but not of feeling. Most were marked with a look of eager curiosity, some with critical attention, and a few, under the somnolent influences of Mr. Morris' oratory, wore a drowsy look, awakening suddenly as an extra-emphatic sentence startled the room. Thus the morning wore away. Those present who were not mere spectators variously busied themselves. The counsel listened and made notes, the plaintiff and defendant and their friends did the same; the short-hand reporters continued their despairing efforts to catch Mr. Morris' stage whispers, and the grim-featured Judge—counsel's speech having nothing to do with him—kept his eyes wandering round the court-room, and, gavel in hand, watched, ready to silence the slightest disturbance, but happily none occurred. The proceedings after recess presented the same general features. Mr. Morris continued his speech, and his auditors tried to listen. His voice had not improved, nor had his management of it. Any one who reads the report in this morning's papers will get a far more accurate idea of what was said than nine-tenths of the auditors who yesterday filled the court-room. As the hour of 4 approached, and counsel still talked, Mr. Beecher yawned repeatedly. He was tired out, probably, and perhaps Mr. Tilton's feelings were not the most agreeable in the world. Possibly the thought had occurred to both these gentlemen, how very different the scene would have been had either of them been advocating the cause of Mr. Morris. Two of the best speakers of the day might well be excused for getting tired and nervous listening to their case so poorly argued. Mr. Morris had not concluded when the hour for adjournment came, and, in response to Judge Neilson's inquiry, said he should reopen in the morning. The court was then adjourned, and brought a very dull day's proceedings to a close, to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Morris was tired of speaking, and everybody was tired of hearing him speak. The verdict pronounced on his oratory was unanimously adverse. The case seemed too big for him. He appeared to struggle with it as a burden too heavy to carry. The immense mass of details which he had so laboriously accumulated had clearly proved too great for his powers of generalization. The speech will doubtless read much better than it sounded.

After Mr. Morris had fairly opened, commenting on the differences between circumstantial and direct evidence and self-accusation, intimating that the offense they would prove as perpetrated by the defendant would owe much, if not all, of its strength to evidence of this double character, Mr. Morris commenced the eulogy of Mr. Tilton, and spoke of the desolation in his home. A great many of Mr. Morris' points were derived from the reading of Mr. Beecher's letters, which were not delivered with anything like the animus which either a clever or ingenious declaimer might have eliminated from them. In rendering these letters, Mr. Morris made very little effect on the audience; whether they moved the jurymen no one can say. Certainly, since all these letters have become common property, and have been read and reread all over the country, subject to various interpretations, Mr. Morris had no opportunity of giving anything fresh or novel to the court. Occasionally Mr. Morris would be tautological, marring his speech, and the too frequent commencement of his periods with, "Well gentlemen"—with a lengthened accentuation of the last syllable, was not pleasant. Once only was Mr. Morris stopped, but not unkindly, by Mr. Shearman, in regard to the date of one of the Beecher letters.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court opened at 11 o'clock, and the names of the jurors having been called over, Judge Neilson said: "Are the counsel prepared to proceed?"

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; we are ready on the part of the plaintiff.

Judge Neilson—I wish it understood by the audience that under no circumstances should there be any intimation of approbation or disapprobation as to anything said. The audience is here, not to make demonstrations to us, or to signify to the jury what their views may be, but are here expected to conform to the decency of the place and keep silence. I trust they will do so.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the counsel think we ought to have a little more space assigned to us inside the bar. The burden at present is on our learned opponents, but we will in time be called upon to bear ours, and I think there is more space necessary for the accommodation of the counsel, especially for the speaker.

Judge Neilson—I am desirous of doing what can be done, if you will indicate what you think.

Mr. Evarts—I don't think we have our share of this trial, or the space usually alloted to the Bar. There is a very great public interest attaching to this case, and the presence of the reporters we all appreciate, but clearly the dimensions of the room are such that either one interest or the other is to be attended to.

A larger space was then assigned to the counsel, and Mr. Morris proceeded to open the case on the part of the plaintiff.

THE CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Morris said: May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the Jury—I congratulate you that we have at last reached a stage in this trial where it becomes our duty to present the general features of the case on the part of the plaintiff, and it is your duty to listen, as I have no doubt you will do, attentively to the evidence as I shall narrate it to you, and what I have to say in my opening address. It is not necessary that I should remind you of the great importance of the case which you are called upon now to try, and the solemn duty that has devolved upon you as jurors in this case. You are now called from your various avocations to discharge one of the most important duties that has ever, or will ever devolve upon you as citizens. This is no ordinary case that now engages the attention of this court and of the entire community. This is no contest between litigants to determine the right of property, nor is it a contest to determine the right of personal liberty. It is above and beyond all that. It is more far-reaching in its consequences than any case ever tried in this country. There is not a home in this broad land, nay, there is not a home in Christendom that is not interested in the result of your deliberation.

WHAT THE TRIAL INVOLVES.

This is a trial that involves, as I said, not the right of property or the right of liberty, but it is a trial the consequences of which reach to the very foundations of society. The home, the marriage relation, with all that is dear in that relation, is upon trial in this cause. Upon the result of your verdict to a very large extent, also, will depend the integrity of the Christian religion.

THE PLAINTIFF'S HOME DESTROYED.

The plaintiff comes into court and through the ordinary forms of law says, in effect, that his home has been destroyed, that his wife's affections have been taken from him, that his children have been scattered, that the once happy home is now desolate, and that the bright visions that he had in this world of attaining distinction and positions of honor, all have been blighted. That he once had a happy family—none more so in the land—but he comes to you this morning, not from that once happy family; but he comes to you this morning from a voiceless home, a cheerless fireside; and he asks you, as fathers and as brothers, and as husbands, to consider his case.

AGAINST WHOM IS THE CHARGE MADE?

And against whom does he make this terrible charge? Is it against some casual acquaintance—some casual friend? No; but he comes here and he makes the charge against one of the foremost preachers in the land—against the man by whom, in his youth, he was united in matrimony, at whose altar he received baptism. His spiritual adviser, his spiritual father, taking advantage of these sacred relations, has become, instead of his protector and his comforter, his destroyer.

WHO IS IT THAT MAKES THE CHARGE?

And who is it that makes the charge? It is no unknown person, no insignificant individual, that comes into court and arraigns at the bar of justice the defendant in this case; but he is a man, as well as the defendant, of pre-eminent abilities, a man who had risen while yet young, a man of great distinction in the land as a writer and as an orator, whose pen was always upon the side of the oppressed, and whose voice, as did the voice of the defendant, thundered against tyranny and oppression. Four years ago, and no man of his age in this land had before him so brilliant a prospect as Theodore Tilton. Gifted by God as few men are gifted intellectually and physically, he had before him a most brilliant career, and all at once a cloud settles down upon his household like a pall, and the bright visions fade away, and where there was sunshine there is now darkness and misery and desolation. Before the wife of the plaintiff fell a victim—before Beecher led her astray—no man in this land had a more happy home than he.

THE HOME OF THEODORE TILTON.

I will not detain you, gentlemen, at this stage of the case, or indeed at all in the opening, in picturing to you the home of Theodore Tilton prior to the 8th of October, 1868. During the progress of the trial you will learn from the evidence the nature and the character of the home that has been destroyed and desolated. Suffice it to say that during all their married life, down to the period that I have indicated, they had one of the happiest of homes—a family of children growing up about them, and loved by their father and mother as few children are loved. What, gentlemen, what—will you say it is a just retribution to destroy such a home!

THE CRIME MORE HEINOUS THAN MOST CASES OF THIS CHARACTER.

And in this case, gentlemen, there are features which render the crime more heinous than most cases of this character. Mr. Tilton was a boy, he grew up under the eyes of the defendant; when but a child he became a member of his church, when but a child, almost before of age, he married the woman he loved, and from that time henceforth was associated with the defendant in the closest relations, associated with him in the editorship of a religious journal, for many years a frequent visitor at his house, looking upon him almost as a father and admiring him above all men living, placing that implicit faith in him which can only come from admiration and absolute confidence.

THE FORMER RELATIONS OF BEECHER AND TILTON.

When separated by the ocean, before this terrible calamity, before the violation of this friendship and the destruction of this home, these two men spoke of each other and wrote of each other as only men who had mutual confidence and admiration could speak and write of each other. It has been said that this action has been instigated because of an enmity that the plaintiff had for the defendant. And yet during all this period prior to the time that I have stated, there was the closest friendship, the greatest admiration on the part of the plaintiff for the defendant, as manifested by their letters, their friendly letters and correspondence down to the very time of the discovery of the wrong that had been committed. This friendship and this admiration was attested in various ways, by gifts from one to the other, by their mutual social intercourse, by every manifestation of love and affection; and while, as we say, and we think we shall be able to convince you twelve men beyond all doubt and peradventure, while, as we say, the defendant was sitting at the request of the plaintiff for his portrait to one of the best, the most distinguished artists of our State, while day after day he was going there sitting at the request of the plaintiff, and at the expense of the plaintiff, so great was his admiration of him, this illicit intercourse that we charge against the defendant was being carried on. At the very time, as we shall show you as clear as the sun now shines, when the defendant was sitting to have his portrait to be painted to be hung up in the house of the plaintiff, he was carrying on this illicit intercourse, and before, long before, that portrait was completed and ready to adorn the walls of the once happy home, that home had been debauched, that family had been destroyed. Where shall the portrait now be hung? What walls shall it adorn?

A CRIME OF DARKNESS AND SECRECY.

Well, gentlemen, this crime, as you are aware, is peculiarly a crime of darkness and secrecy. We do not expect to bring eye-witnesses here in court to testify to this crime. Of course that could not be expected, and perhaps I might as well here and now, as at any time, call your attention to what one or two of our authorities upon this subject say; it will probably give you a clearer idea of the character of the offense, and the nature of the proof that establishes it, than I could state to you. I will detain you but a moment in calling your attention to one or two of those authorities. Says a learned writer upon this subject—the subject of marriage and divorce and domestic relations:

"Adultery is peculiarly a crime of darkness and secrecy. Parties are rarely surprised in it, and so it not only may, but ordinarily must, be established by circumstantial evidence."

Dr. Lushington, a high authority, observes:

"It is not necessary to prove that the adultery with which a party is charged should have occurred at any particular time and place. The court must be satisfied that a criminal attachment has subsisted between the parties, and that opportunities occurred when the intercourse, in which it is satisfied the parties intended to indulge, might with ordinary facility have taken place."

Cresswell, J., says:

"Every act of adultery implies three things. First, the opportunity; second, the disposition in the mind of the adulterer; third, the same in the mind of the *particeps criminis*. And the proposition is substantially proved true that whenever these three are found to concur, the criminal fact is committed."

In a celebrated case, Dr. Lushington uses this language:

"It is, then, in evidence that not merely was there a criminal attachment, but that this attachment was not rejected; that Jeffrey, the alleged *particeps criminis*, admitted his familiarity, received his correspondence; that opportunities were constant; and there is nothing to show on her (Jeffrey's) part resistance nor repudiation, nor that she at all discountenanced his passion. To doubt, from such circumstances, that the consummation followed would be to presume that the effect was not consequent on the cause, and that this was a case of extraordinary exception and singular innocence."

Lord Stowell, a high authority, uses this language:

"It is a fundamental rule that it is not necessary to prove the direct fact of adultery, because if it were otherwise, there is not one case in a hundred in which that proof would be obtainable. It is very rarely indeed that a party is surprised in the direct fact of adultery. In every case almost the fact is inferred from the circumstances that lead to it, by a fair inference, as a necessary conclusion; and unless this were the case, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights. What are the circumstances which lead to such a conclusion cannot be laid down precisely, though many of them, of more obvious nature, and of more frequent occurrence, are to be found in the ancient books. At the same time it is impossible to indicate them precisely, because they may be infinitely diversified by the situation and character of the parties, by the state of general manners, and by many other incidental circumstances, apparently slight and delicate in themselves, but which may have most important bearings in decisions upon a particular case."

THE NATURE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Morris continued: As to the nature of circumstantial evidence, I will call your attention to one or two paragraphs. Chief Justice Whitman, of Maine, said: "Circumstantial evidence is often stronger and more satisfactory than direct, because it is not liable to delusion or fraud."

"Circumstantial evidence," said Chief Justice Gibson, "is, in the abstract, nearly, though perhaps not altogether, as strong as positive evidence. In the concrete it may be infinitely stronger. A fact positively sworn to by a witness of unblemished character is not so satisfactorily proved as a fact which is the necessary consequence of a chain of other facts sworn to by many witnesses of doubtful credibility."

And Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, one of our ablest jurists, in a celebrated case in Webster, says:

"The distinction, then, between direct and circumstantial evidence is this. Direct and positive evidence is where a witness can be called to testify to the precise fact which is the subject of the issue in trial, that is, in a case of homicide, that the party accused did cause the death of the deceased. Whatever may be the kind or force of evidence, this is the fact to be proved. But suppose no person was present on the occasion of the death, and, of course, no one can be called to testify to it, is it wholly unsusceptible of legal proof? Experience has shown that circumstantial evidence may be offered in such a case, that is, that a body of facts may be proved of so conclusive a character as to warrant a firm belief of the fact quite as strong and certain as that on which discreet men are accustomed to act in relation to their most important concerns. It would be injurious to the best interests of society if such proof could not avail in judicial proceedings. If it was necessary always to have positive evidence, how many criminal acts committed in the community, destructive of its peace and subversive of its order and prosperity, would go wholly undetected and unpunished. The necessity, therefore, of resorting to circumstantial evidence, if it be a safe and reliable proceeding, is obvious and absolute. Crimes are secret. Most men, conscious of criminal purposes, and about the execution of criminal acts, seek the security of secrecy and darkness. It is, therefore, necessary to use all other modes of evidence, besides that of direct testimony, provided such proof may be relied on as leading to safe and satisfactory conclusions, and—thanks to a beneficent Providence—the laws of Nature and the relations of things to each other are so linked and combined together that a medium of proof is often furnished leading to inferences and conclusions as strong as those arising from direct testimony."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CLASS OF EVIDENCE.

There is, continued Mr. Morris, another class of evidence of the highest importance in the investigation of crime, and that is confessions made by the parties. Where a party makes a confession unaffluenced by fear—a free and voluntary confession of crime—it is considered the highest character of evidence of the fact. "Full confessions," says this author, "full confessions of guilt by an accused party are in the nature of direct evidence, and therefore do not properly fall within the scope of the present work," &c. Confessions of this kind, when deliberately and voluntarily made, are justly regarded as constituting the highest and most satisfactory species of evidence that can be presented before a legal tribunal. They combine the statement of the physical facts which form the basis of the charge, (and which is, substantially, the deposition of a witness to those facts,) with that other most important species of evidence which can never be directly reached and brought to view by any other means, namely, that which presents the motives and intents which instigated and directed the criminal act, and these avowed by the parties who, of all others, have the strongest interest to conceal them.

THE FACTS BY WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH THE CHARGE.

Now, gentlemen, I have indicated to you very briefly the general character of our case. First, the acts of the party accused. Second, the confession of the party accused; and, with this very imperfect outline of our case, the nature of our case, the general character of our case, I will proceed to call your attention more specifically to the facts by which we propose to establish our case. The case opens on the 3d day of July, 1870, with a confession made by the wife of the plaintiff, though not communicated to the plaintiff until some time afterward. On the 3d day of July, 1870, the wife of the plaintiff, with an overburdened heart, confessed her guilt to her husband, the plaintiff in this case; and here, gentlemen, I would call your attention to a circumstance that seems to me to possess great significance. Up to this date the relations of plaintiff and defendant had been most cordial. Nothing had occurred to interrupt the harmony of their friendship and their good feeling toward each other so far as the plaintiff knew. He and his wife were members of the church of defendant, but after the 3d day of July, 1870, the plaintiff never crossed the threshold of Plymouth Church until the 31st of October, 1873, when he appeared there for the purpose of confronting the Pastor, and then asked him in the presence of his congregation if the plaintiff had ever spoken falsely concerning him. Why was it? This is one circumstance of this case.

WHY WAS IT?

Why was it that the plaintiff all at once, without any outward apparent cause so far as the plaintiff knew, so far as the public knew, so far as any member of the church knew—without any apparent cause, the plaintiff, who was a member of the church, and who was an admirer up to that time of the defendant, who admired him beyond all other men, who placed the most implicit confidence in him, who trusted him, and looked upon him almost as a father—he was his spiritual father—I say why was it that all at once the plaintiff ceases to attend the ministrations of Plymouth Church? Why was it? Ah, he had received some wound, something had occurred that induced him to keep away from Plymouth Church, and to remain away. He had received a wound! There was a cause. That wound had pierced his heart, but for the sake of his children, whom he loved as he loved his life, he carried that wound in his heart; but he could not listen to the ministrations of a man who had brought this great sorrow and this great wrong upon him, and he bears it in silence; he stays away from the church, and he goes to his home with the arrow through his heart.

HE BORE THIS GREAT SORROW IN SILENCE.

Well, gentlemen, for months he bore in silence this great sorrow and this great wrong, and for that, too, he has been arraigned; for that, too, he has been abused and traduced; because he did not strike down the seducer of his wife; because he rose to a higher Christian plane; because he could forego revenge, and because he carried out the Christian doctrine—for that, too, I say he is arraigned; but I will leave those elements of this case to be handled by a man who can do it with much more force and far more power than myself. But he carried this wound until the 30th of December, 1870, and on the night of Dec. 30, 1870, the plaintiff confronted the defendant with a renewed confession of his wife and accused him of having committed adultery.

WHAT DID THE DEFENDANT DO?

What did the defendant do? What would any innocent man have done then and there if the charge had not been true? Would he not have denied it? Would he not have handed it back with indignation? Yes. There is no pretense, and there has never been any pretense, that Mr. Beecher did deny the charge. The charge is made. What are the circumstances that go to make up that charge? The defendant visits the wife of the plaintiff then sick in bed, and has an interview with her. He returns to the house of Mr. Moulton with reference to the charge which had been made against him, but not a word escapes his lips, and after he has the interview with Mr. Tilton, in which he is directly accused of this crime, before he leaves the house, Mr. Moulton remarks to him, "Have you seen Mrs. Tilton about this?" He replies, in a subdued voice, "I have. This will kill me; this will kill me." No denial either to Mr. Tilton or to Mr. Moulton, save the expression, the exclamation, "This will kill me; this will kill me." If a man ever could be called upon to deny a charge like this, do you not think that was the time and there was the place, then and there, to have met that charge?

THE NEXT STEP IN THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

But what is the next step in the history of this case? Why, the following night, Mr. Moulton goes around to the house of the defendant, and accuses him of having taken a mean advantage, of having acted meanly toward Mr. Tilton in procuring the paper, and asks that it be delivered up to him. He goes there as the avowed friend of Mr. Tilton, and the defendant was a comparative stranger to him, and he asks that he deliver up this paper to him. What does he do? Does he show him the door? Oh, no. Does he ask him why he accuses him of meanness? Does he say: "What do you mean by such talk in my house, you are a comparative stranger coming here as a friend of Mr. Tilton?" Does he do that? Oh, no. He invites him to come and see him again, and the next night, Jan. 1, 1871, Moulton goes to the house of the defendant again. He is invited into his study. What does he then do? Does he inquire whether Mr. Moulton has appeared to apologize to him or not for his conduct? Oh, no. But he writes for the plaintiff, not an apology, but a letter of contrition, and it commences "My Dear Friend Moulton"—the man who was a comparative stranger to him, and the man who the night previous had obtained from him this paper—aye, obtained it! But he says to this man, whom twenty-four hours before had accused him of meanness—of taking a mean advantage; who had demanded this letter and obtained it from him:

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Mr. Morris here read the following letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.
(In trust with F. D. Moulton.)

MY DEAR FRIEND MOULTON: I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that will ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead, but others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be implicated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that He may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.

H. W. BEECHER.

Gentlemen, may we not stop here? Would it be necessary if we simply wanted to make out our case against the defendant to go one step further, one step beyond that letter? But we will do so. There are some circumstances and some explanations which it is necessary in this connection that I should explain to you.

THE DEFENDANT HAD DONE SOME WRONG.

It must be conceded from this letter that the defendant had done some wrong, some terrible wrong, to the plaintiff. What was it? The plaintiff says that it was adultery. Mr. Moulton says that it was adultery. Mrs. Morse, in effect, says the same thing, and every act of the plaintiff and of Moulton during the three and one-half years that followed are in harmony with the fact of adultery, and utterly irreconcilable with any other theory of the case, and no human ingenuity can devise any other explanation. It is impossible. You have got to blot out the English language and all its meaning, for so long as it stands no other explanation can be given by this defendant. Why, adultery was the one sole fact that accounts for Mr. Moulton's connection with this case for the four years that he strove to save the defendant with a fidelity unparalleled. Take out that word adultery and what sense or meaning is there in his connection with the case, or was there ever with his connection with the case. It is the whole point. It is the focus. It is the ladder upon which for the four years this whole case has stood.

WHY DID BEECHER WANT TO GO TO MOULTON'S.

Why did Mr. Beecher, the defendant, want to go to Moulton's day after day, twice a day sometimes, to see him, to make arrangements, to plan, to plot, to conceal something? He had something to conceal. What did he have? A secret. Ah, but it is said that Mr. Moulton has denied that there was any truth in the charge, and that Mr. Tilton has denied it. Of course he has. Was he employed by the defendant? Was he likely to expose the facts and give them to the world? Oh, no. His mission was concealment. That is why he was wanted. That is why Mr. Moulton was required—he not a member of the church—it was his mission to conceal and not make known. He was the possessor of a secret that could not be trusted by this Christian minister to a single other person on earth. There was no man on the globe to whom he could go. There was something so terrible about this secret itself that he could not go to their counsel and ask their advice, and it was left for Mr. Moulton to manage this great secret, and Mr. Moulton did manage it and successfully for years.

MOULTON SAVED THE DEFENDANT.

He saved the defendant, and he saved Plymouth Church as certainly as the sun shines in heaven to-day, as I will show you before I get through. Long since then would Plymouth Church been without a Pastor had it not been for the fidelity of this man sitting here, Frank D. Moulton.

NOT LEFT IN THE DARK ABOUT THE CASE.

But, gentlemen, we are not left in the dark about this case, and I now will look at it from another standpoint. They declare that all the acts, and all the letters to which your attention will be called, for the four years surrounding this subject, represent two points. First, the grief: second, the interest of Mr. Tilton. Well, it is said, gentlemen, that great grief was caused by injudicious advice. Mr. Tilton had lost his editorship of the *Independent* and of the *Union*, through the agency of the defendant, and his family had been nearly broken up, as he had been advised to discontinue his connection with religious journals. And that is an intimation I have never yet been able to solve. I hope the counsel for the defense in this case will be able to define the cause which, to me, seems undefinable. At one time he had been informed that she had conceived an undue affection for him, (Mr. Beecher;) at another that his blind heedlessness and friendship had beguiled her heart, and at another time heard an intimation that she thrust her affections upon him unsought, and all this jumble of phrases, of words, without any statement as to what caused this great contrition on the part of the defendant on the 1st of January, 1871, when he says this defendant's friendship beguiled her heart.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What does he mean? What does that fact import? What is the meaning of it? What is the meaning of this blind heedlessness and friendship beguiling the heart of the wife of the plaintiff? How was that manifested on her part? What was done in consequence of that? What did she do? What did he do? How did it develop itself, and how was it manifested? Does he mean to say, or does he not, that the woman tempted him? I presume that my learned friends upon the other side will have some explanation, at least, I hope so; for I have never yet been able to discover one. But the time that this letter was written, Mr. Tilton's family had not been broken up. He was living with his family, and although he had his contract with Mr. Bowen, lost his position of editorship. A new phase of things occurred, he was aroused by the intuences of the defendant, and throughout he furnished no cause, no reason, for this great piece of malice.

ONE SINGULAR FACT.

But there is one singular fact in this case that I want your attention to right here, as it comes in appropriately at this point. This letter was written on the 1st of January, 1871, and it is claimed, and has been claimed, that the cause or reason of the feeling that produced that letter was brought about by advice which Mr. Beecher had given Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband. The point that I wish to call your attention to in this action is this, that the advice, if it was given at all, was not until after the 27th of January, 1871, as the documentary evidence we will introduce to you will conclusively establish. That the advice was not given until after the 27th January, 1871, we will have to prove; we will also prove in reference to the defendant's mournings over wrongs not yet committed, if they were wrongs. But let us assume that such advice was given at the time, and that he had counseled Mr Bowen to dismiss Mr. Tilton, and that Mr. Bowen had taken that advice, and that he was responsible for the loss of place on the part of the plaintiff, and that he had been the cause of separation on the part of the defendant and his wife. Upon what facts did he base his action? You must recollect that at this time Mr. Tilton was editor of the *Independent*, a Christian newspaper and religious paper, that it was a representative Congregational paper of the land, and Mr. Beecher being of that denomination, and a permanent member of it, it was his duty to see so far to it, and especially as, for many years, he himself had been its editor, it was especially his duty to see that no confiscation should be made of his editorship of that paper. Now, gentlemen, I want you to bear with me while I call your attention to some facts right here with reference to that point.

DECLARATIONS OF THE DEFENDANT.

Some of the declarations of the defendant himself I here allude to, which will give you a good insight into the circumstances of the case. In reference to this matter, he said that the letters that Mr. Tilton had written in the *Independent* had caused this storm of indignation among the Congregationalists of the North-west, and that he himself had indignantly disclaimed all responsibility for the views expressed by Mr. Tilton; that Mr. Tilton's course in that paper was such that he found it necessary to protest against all responsibility for views in that paper, as expressed by Mr. Tilton. He says he believed that Mr. Tilton denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and articles of the orthodox faith, while his views as to the sanctity of the marriage rules were undergoing a constant change; said that Bessy Turner had given him such an account of Tilton's cruelty to his family as shocked him, and that Tilton visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes; that he immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's house, and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband, and that it seemed like a nightmare dream to him. The question put on the occasion was whether she should go back or separate from her husband. He asked permission to bring his wife to see them, her judgment being better than his in domestic relations, and the second visit was made. The result was that his wife was indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration would induce her to remain an hour with one who had treated her with one hundredth part of the cruelty. Bowen had narrated the affair in Connecticut and elsewhere.

WHAT BEECHER BELIEVED.

Without doubt he says he believes those allegations, and says, the other facts stated seemed to him full of corroboration. He believed at that time that Theodore Tilton had been guilty of promiscuous immorality, and declared that he was bankrupt in character and morals and added that on the 30th of December, 1870, he had accused him falsely of one of the most diabolical crimes that he could conceive of, and that he had induced his own saintly wife to join in a lie referring to the reputation of the defendant, and in view of these facts before him he says he went off into all those paroxysms of grief because he gave this advice, because he counseled Bowen to discharge him from the *Independent*. I ask you as Christian men, if, in view of these facts, he had given this advice that he said he did—and one hundred fold more emphatic—if he would have deserved the condemnation of Christendom. If he did, gentlemen, give that advice, he did what he thought was his bounden duty as a Christian minister to give.

BEECHER'S ADVICE.

If he did give that advice, he did what was his bounden duty as a Christian minister to give. If he did give this counsel to Bowen, he did that which it was his bounden duty as a Christian minister to do, and he would have been unfit for his high calling had he omitted to give such advice—had he permitted, from his standpoint, Mr. Tilton to remain one hour connected with that religious paper, if he could have prevented it, or his wife living with him one hour if he could have prevented it. Think of it! Think of it! Think of it for a moment! Think of it! The defendant here, the greatest preacher of the land, knowing a man, then a member of his church, to be a libertine, to be bankrupt in morals and in character, to be everything that is bad, to be everything that is despicable—think of such a man bowing down before that man as before God, because, simply, he had done his duty—because he had advised the separation of his wife from this libertine, this bankrupt in character and morals, this free lover, this bad man. Think of his bowing down before him as before God! That is impossible. You know it. I know it. Every man in the land knows it. And yet in view of all these facts we hear in explanation, the case as it presents itself to my eyes was strongly against him.

A CASE AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF.

There was a case at that time, if the defendant's theory be correct—there was a case not against him, but against the plaintiff, and that case was made out conclusively, and by the most complete proof, by Bessie Turner, by Henry C. Bowen, and by the false accusations which he (the plaintiff) made against the defendant. That was the case, then, if we are to accept these allegations, these statements, these facts—that was the case made against the plaintiff, Mr. Tilton, and not against the defendant! The case was all in favor of the defendant. If he did what he says he did, he was deserving of the thanks of every good man and every good woman, and, if he had done it tenfold more strongly and vigorously and determinedly than he did, he would have been entitled to still greater thanks. No, Sir, that is not possible.

THAT TERRIBLE LETTER.

Well, gentlemen, let me call your attention to this fact. Here is this terrible letter of the 1st of January, 1870. To whom is it intrusted? Moulton was a comparative stranger to him at that time. He had had but the one interview with him—two interviews. The one was on the Friday night, the 30th of December, when Mr. Moulton went to Mr. Beecher's house and said: "Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton wants to see you." "It is Friday night; I have got my prayer-meeting to attend to, and I cannot go." "But, Mr. Tilton wants to see you." He then calls a person, "Go and tell so-and-so to take charge of the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting," and he goes off with no more explanation than that with this comparative stranger, abandoning his prayer-meeting.

THE INTERVIEWS WITH MOULTON.

That is the first interview Mr. Moulton has with him, when he calls at his house to say "Mr. Tilton wants to see you," and without explanation, he abandons his prayer-meeting, turns it over to some one else, and goes with Mr. Moulton to receive the charge of adultery from Mr. Tilton

member of his congregation, some legal gentleman of his flock, and have told them, as he might have done in the sacredness of confidence, of the wrong that had been committed against him, and counseled and advised with him as to what should have been done with such a villain? And do you think if he had been innocent that would not have been the case? But what does he do? He acts as naturally he would act, having committed the wrong that we charge him with. He says:

"I have sent this letter of contrition to Mr. Tilton. I have poured out my soul to him in sorrow and in grief. I have asked his pardon and forgiveness. But I will do more for him. I have had an interview with Mr. Henry C. Bowen, to whom I made some statements concerning Mr. Tilton. I at once undo that."

That was on the 2d of January, when he wrote a letter to Mr. Bowen, in which he says:

"I should be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind in a matter so important to his welfare."

Mr. Beach—When was that?

Mr. Morris—On the 2d of January.

THE LETTER TO MR. BOWEN.

The very next day after writing this letter of contrition—and two days after, they say, the false accusation had been made—he writes to Mr. Bowen, so anxious is he for the welfare of Mr. Theodore Tilton, the man who had made this false charge against him—and although he said but little to Mr. Bowen—he writes:

"I would be unwilling that that little should weigh on your mind in a matter of such importance to his welfare."

And with this letter, with the original draft of the letter, he goes around to Mr. Moulton's, and there he meets Mr. Tilton on the 3d of January, the first being Sunday; on Tuesday he goes round to Mr. Moulton's with this letter and meets Mr. Tilton there, and he speaks to him about this matter, and expresses his sorrow at the wrong he has done, and hopes that he may be forgiven. The object of this letter you will perceive was to see Mr. Tilton again, and to show him that he was willing to aid him and assist him, and that he was anxious to do anything that he could for him. He writes this letter and he says, when he wants to give force to the letter of contrition, "I should be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind;" but on another occasion, when it is desired that the force of the letter of contrition shall be broken by some wrong done on the part of the defendant rather than on the wrong we learned, different, entirely different, language is used.

MR. BOWEN'S NARRATIVE.

Then he conversed for some time with Mr. Bowen. Mr. Bowen's narrative is frankly given.

"I did not see how he could maintain his relations with Mr. Tilton. The substance of the conversation was, that Mr. Tilton's inordinate ostentation would make his connection with either paper fatal to its interest. I spoke firmly and emphatically, and I have no doubt that my opinion was decisive, and precipitated his overthrow."

Then, when accounting for the condition of mind at the time the letter of contrition was written, and when force is to be given to the apology, he says: "I should be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind."

THE PROPOSITION TO GO TO EUROPE.

And but a few days after this Mr. Beecher, through Mr. Moulton, makes the proposition that if Mr. Tilton will go to Europe with his family and spend a couple of years there, he will bear the expense.

WHY DID MR. BEECHER PAY BESSIE TURNER'S EXPENSES?

Now, gentlemen, at this time, also, Bessie Turner, of whom you have heard, a young woman in the house of Mr. Tilton, had overheard conversations between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in reference to this matter, and it was time that she should be gotten out of the way. It was not safe to have her in Brooklyn, for she might tattle, she might talk, and thus the great secret become known, and she is sent to a boarding-school in Ohio, and her expenses were all paid there by the defendant in this action. He contributes out of his own moneys the expense of Bessie Turner when she is at school in Ohio, and we want his counsel to explain, if they can, why Mr. Beecher paid the expenses of Bessie Turner at school in Ohio. We say, gentlemen, it was because she had overheard conversation and had become possessed of some facts, and it was the fear of her tattling that was the reason which made it desirable that she should be removed from this city, and she was sent to Ohio, the defendant paying her expenses.

MR. BEECHER MORTGAGING HIS HOUSE.

And right here, gentlemen, I will call your attention to another fact, although it is out of order of the date, but is connected with the same topic. Mr. Beecher mortgaged his own house, raising the sum of $5,000, which he paid to Mr. Moulton for the purpose of being paid to Mr. Tilton without Mr. Tilton's knowledge of where it came from. Mr. Tilton was then editor of the *Golden Age;* Mr. Moulton was his friend. He was assisting him in raising money; he had repeatedly assisted him in money affairs, and Mr. Beecher, feeling the great wrong he had done Mr. Tilton, and being desirous of having him, at least so far as worldly matters were concerned, satisfied, and his paper going along prosperously, he desired Mr. Moulton to be the medium of transmitting this money to Mr. Tilton without his knowledge whence it came, and this money was paid through Mr. Moulton by Mr. Beecher for Mr. Tilton's benefit. Will you tell me, gentlemen, that an innocent man, possessing the power and the influence that Mr. Beecher possessed in this community, would mortgage his own house and raise the money for this man unless he was guilty of some great wrong toward him? No, gentlemen, that money was raised and that money was paid for the express purpose of keeping the *Golden Age* prosperous. So long, he thought, as Mr. Tilton was prosperous, at least the sharp edge of this anguish would be dulled, that he would not be so likely to expose the matter if he was pecuniarily prosperous; but it added to his sorrows, it added to his great wrong if poverty should stare him in the face, and if pecuniarily embarrassed he might, writhing under the great wrong that he had suffered, he might be more likely to expose the wrong, and thus it was that this money was paid for the purpose of keeping the secret secure from the public. And as the means of preventing the exposure of this secret to the public, it was one of the means adopted by him to keep Mr. Tilton partially satisfied, so that he might not be entirely and all the time glooming over the wrong he suffered, but that he might be engaged in writing for his paper, having the paper, carrying the paper along, which could not be unless he had the means, and when his mind was in this enterprise, it would be to that extent withdrawn from the great sorrow from which he was suffering at the time in consequence of this wrong, and it was for this reason that this $5,000 was paid upon the mortgage on his own house. And gentlemen, men do not mortgage their houses, they do not raise money and give it to parties in this way, if they are entirely innocent; nor do they do it for trivial purposes. There may be cases where parties innocently have paid money in this way, but I never have heard of one in my experience. I doubt whether any instance can be given where money has been paid under such circumstances where the parties were innocent of all blame. They may not have gone so far as the defendant in this case, but in every case that I have heard of the money has been paid because as a matter of fact the parties were guilty. But in this case there will be no insinuations of that character. The evidence upon that point is too full, too clear, and too complete. That suggestion will be dropped here as it has been by the previous investigation. There will be none of that in this case, so I will pass from that point.

A REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MRS. MORSE.

About the 27th of this month of January [I am speaking now of the period between Jan. 1 and Feb. 2] Mr. Beecher receives from Mrs. Morse and takes to Mr. Moulton, as bearing upon this case and upon the matter and secret which he had charge of, a remarkable letter from Mrs. Morse, and I will call your attention to but one or two passages of it at this time:

"This she could endure and thrive under, but the publicity he has given to this most recent and most crushing of all troubles is what is taking the life of her. I know of twelve persons whom he has told, and they, in turn, have told others. Do you know when I hear of you cracking jokes every Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon her, I think with the Psalmist, there is no God! * * * He swears as soon as her breath leaves her body he will make this whole thing public, and this prospect, I think, is the one thing that keeps her alive."

This letter was received on Jan. 27 and taken to Mr. Moulton Jan. 28, with Beecher's indorsement to it, together with another letter which he had received from Mrs. Morse, and which had been written to Mrs. Morse by Mrs. Tilton, and which was also taken there as a part of this case, as having reference and relating to a part of this case, and the secret which Mr. Moulton at that time had in his charge. I will not stop to read the letter now, gentlemen. I will call your attention but to a few brief passages in the letter, in order that you may see to what it relates and to what it refers.

"When by your threats my mother cried out in agony to me, 'Why, what have you done, Elizabeth, my child?' her worst suspicions were aroused, and I laid bare my heart then with my own lips, lest from others she might receive the dagger into her heart."

WHAT WERE THE CHARGES?

And so all through, from beginning to the end, is the confession of her guilty relations with the defendant, and he takes this letter to Mr. Moulton as relating to the secret which he then had in charge. Can you doubt what these charges were? Do you doubt what the secret is, and what the crime is that has been committed, in view of these facts? Mrs. Tilton has confessed her guilt, first to her husband, then to her mother; Mrs. Morse has written to the defendant as though he understood all about it, and Mr. Beecher has confessed it, as we see, in writing over and over again, and verbally to Mr. Moulton and others. And now, gentlemen, having called attention to those facts occurring subsequent to January, when this letter of contrition was written, his sending away Miss Turner to the boarding school and defraying the expenses of her education, his endeavoring to induce Mr. Tilton and his family to go to Europe for two or three years, and promising to pay his expenses; the letters of Mrs. Morse to him and of Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Morse, carried by him to Mr. Moulton, we enter now another period in the history of this case, and about which, gentlemen, there can be no two opinions. Mr. Beecher, as naturally might have been expected, was very anxious to know what the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings toward him was.

BEECHER ANXIOUS TO KNOW THE CONDITION OF TILTON'S MIND.

He had written a letter of contrition to Mr. Bowen. He had received through Mr. Moulton the assurance that Mr. Tilton would not expose the secret of the great love that he bore his family; but, with this fact pressing on his mind, with his anxiety lest at any moment Mr. Tilton would break out and expose the guilty secret, he was very anxious to know what was the condition of his mind. Write to him he could not; the wound that he had given was too deep; he must seek the state of his mind by counseling with others, and he had chosen Mr. Moulton as his mutual friend. To him he had confided all, and to him he must go to ascertain whether he stood upon a precipice or not, and so on the 7th of February, Mr. Moulton said to Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher is anxious that I should get from you an expression of your feelings toward him, and Mr. Tilton writes a letter for Mr. Beecher, and I desire to call your attention to the significance of that letter in this place, and to show you that Mr. Tilton was actuated in bearing this wrong, this suffering, for the undying love which he bore his children. They it was that restrained him from inflicting the punishment that was due to his destroyer at the time; for their sakes, for the sake of the innocent who were involved in this matter, not only in his own family, but others—yea, the family of the defendant himself—he forbore to strike; but when appealed to by Mr. Moulton to give some expression of his feeling toward Mr. Beecher, in order that he might reassure him that Mr. Tilton did not intend to expose this secret, that he did not intend to strike, but had consented to spare, he wrote this significant letter, a portion of which I will read:

"I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice and shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project by whomsoever proposed for any exposure of his secret to the public. I ought to add that your own good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached."

That is a letter to Mr. Moulton written at Mr. Beecher's earnest request, and taken and shown to Mr. Beecher for the purpose of reassuring him that Tilton did not intend to expose this great secret, and he says there that he will discountenance any project by whomsoever made for the exposure of Mr. Beecher's great secret, "the great wrong that he has done to Elizabeth and myself."

BEECHER'S LETTERS TO MOULTON.

Well, gentlemen, on the same day the defendant writes two letters, and the writing is as plain and unmistakable as the writing upon the wall. There is no mistake about what the party is writing. There is no mistake as to the crime he has committed. Mark you, gentlemen, while Mr. Tilton had forborne to strike, while he had agreed not to expose the secret of Mr. Beecher, the wrong that had been done his family. There was no reconciliation at this time. There was no forgiveness as is apparent in Mr. Beecher's letter. Mr. Tilton had simply forborne to strike, because in striking he must necessarily strike himself, his own family, and bring them in a common ruin. This is written to Mr. Moulton: "I am glad to send you a book which you will relish, or which a sick man on a sick bed ought to relish." Mr. Moulton at this time was sick, confined to his house, and almost daily Mr. Beecher visited him, sometimes twice a day, counseling him with reference to this matter, endeavoring to take some means and adopt some measures that would secure the burying of this great secret from the public:

"I wish I had more like it, and that I could send you one every day, not as a repayment for your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, not even by love which I give you freely."

"You have also proved yourself Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappy creatures that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we three united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by your kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case; but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me? Of course, I can never speak with her again, except with his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best. My earnest longing is to see her in the full sympathy of her nature at rest in him, and to see him once more trusting her, and loving her with even a better than the old love. I am always read in such thoughts. Is there any way out of this night? May not a day-star arise?"

TILTON CAPABLE OF THE NOBLEST THINGS.

Theodore will have the hardest task of all in such a case! "But having proved himself capable of the noblest things." Why? Why should Theodore have the hardest task? Why should it be the harder for him? So far as Mr. Beecher was concerned, and Mrs. Tilton was concerned, there is no difficulty. Reconciliation as between them was easy, but Theodore would have the hardest task. Why should he have the hardest task? Why? Because it was against him and against his household that this great wrong had been committed. True, he would have the hardest task in such a case. "But has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?" What noble things had Mr. Tilton done from the 30th of December, 1870, to the 7th of February, 1871? What noble things had he done that he should call out this encomium upon his nobility? What had he done? Why had he shown himself capable of the noblest things, and in what respect, and why, and how? Why? Because knowing of the crime that had been committed against him, knowing the desolation that had been brought upon his household, he forbore to strike down the assassin of his home and of his happiness? Ah, he had forborne more than that. He had forborne not only to strike down the assassin of his home and happiness, but for the sake of his wife, for the sake of his children, he had forborne to expose him to the scorn of the world. I hope it will be explained what this language means, if it does not mean what I have attributed to it. Certainly, thus far, no explanation has been vouchsafed, because the explanation offered simply shows the precise workings of the mind of the defendant. You, gentlemen, will have no difficulty in recalling the precise meaning of those words, "Theodore will have the hardest task of all in such a case." It meant that it would be too much to expect of a man against whom such a wrong as that had been committed, friendship, but "You, Theodore, have been able to rise to that high plane of divine forgiveness that with you it is possible." And when men do stay their hand against the destroyer of their home, when they do forbear to strike down the seducer who has destroyed their happiness, they are held up to the ridicule of the world because they have attained to those "noble things," as had been done in this case! "I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me." In what had this generosity consisted? I will explain. When he speaks of the generosity with which Theodore had carried himself toward him he refers to the same act as when he said, "Theodore will have the hardest task of all, but he has shown himself capable of the noblest things." Of course it means that, it cannot mean anything else, because prior to the 30th of December, 1870, he had declared him to be bankrupt in character and in morals—utterly worthless. It was therefore no noble act that he had done prior to that. It was no generous bearing prior to that of which he speaks; but it was generous bearing and noble acts after the 30th of December and prior to the 7th of February, 1871; and I ask again what had he done during that time, save to stay his hand and not cast off his wife, and not to expose the destroyer of his home to the scorn and the just punishment that would follow such an exposé on the part of a virtuous and Christian people. This man, that was everything that was bad on the 26th or 27th of December, all at once is transformed into a perfect man, capable of the noblest things, generous beyond expression, and the only one act other than those I have indicated that he did during that period, was to charge the defendant to his face with having seduced his wife and brought shame and dishonor upon his family. And for this—for this charge of seduction and debauchery of the wife and the desolation of the home—he is held up to be a perfect man, generous beyond expression, capable of the noblest things.

EXPLAIN IT IF YOU CAN.

Explain it! Explain it, if you can, upon any other theory than that which I have presented! Explain it, if you can? If to falsely charge a man with the most diabolical crime known; if to do that—a most infamous crime—and that man a minister of the Gospel; if to accuse a man of such a crime falsely is to transform a man bankrupt in character and morals—a libertine, a perjurer—into a man capable of the noblest things; if such a man by such means can be thus transformed, then there is some sense in the language. Otherwise there is not. No, gentlemen. "Of course I can never speak to her again without his permission." Why not? Why not? Because at some time or other, at some indefinite period that cannot be stated, in some indefinite way that cannot be explained, Mr Tilton had sent word to him that he should never enter the house again. If that word had been sent, why was it? What had occurred between the parties, these men who for so many years had loved and admired each other, these devoted friends, pastor and parishioner? What had occurred that should make him forbid Mr. Beecher from entering the house again? "Would to God," he has said, "that we three could be made friends again! Theodore would have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not shown himself capable of the noblest things? Yet he has forbid me from entering his house again!" One word explains all this language. Every act of the defendant for the four years, every act of Mr. Moulton in connection with this, every act of all the parties, can be perfectly explained and all harmonized by one word—Adultery! Take adultery out of it and there is not as much harmony in their acts and in their speech as you would find in a lunatic asylum. But he writes another letter on the same day to Mrs. Tilton, and he writes this letter, as he says, by the permission of Mr. Tilton, and he requests the return of this letter by the hand of her husband, Theodore, the plaintiff. Now, mark you, gentlemen, he writes this letter to Mrs. Tilton by permission of her husband, and he requests the return of it by his hand. That is, he asks the permission of the man who had made a false accusation against him to write to his wife, and then wrote such a letter and requests its return by the man who had thus made a false charge against him. "When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than my own thoughts." When had he seen her last? On the night of the 30th December, 1870. He had seen her on a sick bed, and it was this night that this terrible charge was made against him.

THIS WILL KILL ME.

The fact of the discovery of his crime had been then for the first time communicated to him, and as he left the house where it was communicated to him, he said, "This will kill me," and he goes forth, as he says, "into the storm." Then is when he saw her last. "I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than my own thoughts." What were his thoughts? What were his thoughts? Why did not he expect ever to see her again? Why, as he says, when the fact of the discovery of the crime had been communicated to him, it came upon him like a stroke of lightning. Well might he explain, "I was thunderstruck; it came upon me like a stroke of lightning. I saw then the consequences of the discovery of such a crime all spread out before me." He saw an indignant world denouncing the seducer, and that seducer a Christian minister. He supposed he could not endure the agony of such a discovery, and he had made up his mind to end his sufferings and to end his misery by taking his life. Explain it on any other theory if you can. "God was kinder to him than his own thoughts." How? "The friend whom God sent me, Mr. Moulton, has proved of all friends that I have ever had able to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads."

HOW HAD HE TIED UP THE STORM?

On my head and on the head of my victim! He had tied up the storm! How had he tied up the storm? Why should he appeal to Mr. Tilton for the sake of his family, for his children's sake, and for the thousands which would have been affected by such an exposure? He had induced him to forbear and not to expose the secret. That was the way in which the storm had been tied up—by the hand of Moulton, of whom he says, "God had sent him in this terrible emergency of his life." Explain it upon any other hypothesis if you can. But if their theory be true, just at that particular time it was an emergency in Mr. Tilton's life, and not of the defendant's. He had lost lately by all that Mr. Beecher had done. What was the emergency in his life that was so terrific that he contemplated destroying his life, only for Moulton's interposition, "whom God had sent in this terrible emergency?" And you will see in every letter, in every act during the entire four years of concealment, of planning, of plotting, and in the successful movement that had been made to keep from the public the truth is attributed to him. Every step that looks like an exposure or tends to expose the truth to the world is attributed to the devil. "He (Moulton) will be a true friend to your honor; will you return it to me by his hands? This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his hand? I am very urgent in this wish for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage." Why? why? What does this letter refer to? What is he talking about that makes it "so great a matter to all of us," that its contents should not be subject to miscarriage, that it should not come to the public sight?

WHAT WERE THEY TALKING ABOUT?

What were they talking about? What is the defendant talking about in this letter that makes it of such paramount importance that it should be returned to him, and by the hands of Theodore, so that there would be no possibility of its falling into other hands and its contents becoming known? What is he talking about? What does it refer to? What secret does it allude to? What crime has it reference to? Some terrible thing; something so terrible that it induced him to contemplate the taking of his own life, until God sent him Moulton, who tied up the storm that was about to burst on the heads of the seducer and the seduced. In this same letter he says, "You have no friend, Theodore excepted, who can serve you as Moulton can." Why does he thus speak of Theodore? "No friend, Theodore excepted." Theodore is the best friend you have in the world; yet, but a short time before that, the story of Theodore's disagreement with his wife is related by Bessie Turner, related by the wife herself, and it seemed like some nightmare, such was the change or transposition of things with reference to the morality of the man, and as this case exhibits, in the relations of the defendant toward the plaintiff, and all because on the 30th of December, 1870, the plaintiff had falsely accused the defendant of one of the most damnable crimes to be laid against him. "He will be a true friend to your honor." Her honor was involved, and the fact that involved her honor was known to Moulton. This letter indicates that fact, that Moulton at that time knew all about it. She knew he did. He is writing to her giving her courage. Moulton will be a true friend to her honor.

HER HONOR WAS INVOLVED.

Her honor was involved, and Mr. Moulton had charge of the secret, the exposure of which would destroy her honor. How had her honor been involved? Who had involved her? "The past is ended, but is there no wiser, higher, holier future. May not Moulton be priest of the new sanctuary?" What does all this mean? Take those letters without knowing anything of the parties. Such letters without signature! What would you say the parties were talking about? Her one secret—adultery, not to be named in their correspondence, except in the manner it is named, and its name is as plain as though adultery ran through every letter and was incorporated in every sentence of this correspondence for three or four years.

MR. BEECHER'S DELINQUENCY.

Now, gentlemen, I will call your attention to a circumstance as throwing a light upon this transaction that occurred at this period, about this period, during this month, that sets at rest forever the fact that Mr. Moulton had any charge of the facts and secrets relating to his moral character, that Mr. Moulton was intrusted by him with the management of those facts, and that they related to his moral delinquency. On the 18th of February, 1871, Mr. Dana sent a note to Mr. Bonner inclosing a printed slip referring to this delinquency, threatening its publication, and Mr. Bonner immediately transmitted them to Mr. Beecher, with a letter marked "strictly confidential," and they were taken immediately to Moulton. This letter of Mr. Bonner, inclosing a note of Mr. Dana and the slip, although marked strictly confidential, and its return requested, was taken to Moulton and put into his hands. And Mr. Beecher takes Mr. Moulton over and introduces him to Mr. Bonner, leaving Mr. Moulton there to explain these matters on that occasion.

MOULTON DENIES THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES.

Mr. Moulton succeeded in throwing off to a certain extent the suspicion by denying the truth of the charge, and for that he is condemned. For this act Mr. Beecher called down upon Mr. Moulton's head blessings for four years, Sunday and week-day. On this occasion it succeeded again. Shall he be condemned because he denied the truth? Or shall we believe him? When Mr. Moulton was denying the truth of these charges he was then a messenger sent from God. When he tells us on the solemnity of his obligation *the* truth he is the vicegerent of hell.

A CLANDESTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Well, gentlemen, I come now to consider another period in this case, running from Feb. 7 to the 2d of April, 1872. As a part of this arrangement to keep this secret from the public, it had been agreed that neither Mr. Beecher should write to Mrs. Tilton nor she to him, without the knowledge of Mr. Moulton; that they should have no communication with each other without his permission. And you will see by the letter of Feb. 7 Mr. Beecher says, "that it is written by permission, and that he can never speak to her again without Theodore's permission." Therefore it becomes important to ascertain what relation these parties assume to each other after that period. The matter seemed to have been reasonably settled. Theodore had written this letter of Feb. 7, and Mr. Beecher had written to Mr. Moulton, and he had written to Mrs. Tilton, and there seemed to be a prospect that this secret would forever be buried. It had inspired a feeling of security on the part of the defendant, and, as a consequence of that, a clandestine correspondence ensued between him and the woman whom he had debauched. The first letter upon that subject was written to him, marked "Eighth," in which she says: "My dear friend, Does your heart bound toward all, as it used to? So does mine." I will not stop to read the whole of these letters, but only call your attention to the ideas contained in them. Mr. Beecher replies, and I will read but a sentence or two: "If it would be a comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness, the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home with my sister, and it is permitted to you." Bear in mind that when this letter was written, for this is the first time, and so far as we know the first communication of Mr. Beecher after the letter of Jan. 7, which was written for Mr. Tilton to see; but the first private letter he writes in the correspondence between him and Mrs. Tilton—and this, bear in mind, is long after Mrs. Tilton has written her confession; after she wrote her retraction, and the retraction of the retraction; after she had written the letter he had obtained, and again the letter in which she says that he had obtained it by his own dictation to her. She had falsely accused him of this infamous crime, but there is not a word of it in this letter. She had retracted and taken back the letter which he had obtained, and yet in the first communiehtion that they have on the subject there is no allusion made at all to this—no reference to it whatever on either side.

THINK OF IT.

Think of it, gentlemen. Think of it! A woman accuses you falsely, makes a false charge against you, makes a false confession to her husband, and reiterates that, and you write her a letter requesting her to communicate with you giving the reasons why it would be safe for her to do it. And in the first correspondence there is no allusion to what has transpired, no reference made to it, no explanation asked from this lady—only she had made such a charge? How she could make such a charge knowing it to be false? And then, having retracted it, how could she reiterate it again and make an additional false charge? Not a word! But just such a correspondence as you would expect between a married man and a married woman, not his wife, if improper relations existed between them. Bad enough for any married man to write such a letter to another married woman not his wife under any circumstances. Bad enough! But think of a minister of the Gospel holding such a correspondence under the circumstances of this letter, and no allusion whatever is made to the facts which had transpired previously.

HE WANTS IT EXPLAINED.

If it is in the power of mortal man to explain this I should be glad to hear it. I want to hear that explained. If it is in the power of man to explain this circumstance with innocence, I want you to hear it. But, gentlemen, if there could be any possibility of misapprehending the meaning of this correspondence, there is none of that following and accompanying it: "My dear friend, if I do not see you to-morrow night, I will next Friday night." Why, I ask, if there was no improper relation between these parties, does he take the pains to inform her that she may write to him because it is safe, and it is safe because he is home alone with his sister? Why was he not safe if he expected a proper correspondence with a Christian woman, one of his own parishioners, why does he take the trouble to inform her that it is safe to do it then because he is home alone with his sister? And this, after what he had gone through a few months prior, when he said in his letter of Feb. 7 he never expected to see her again, or be alive many days; that he could never speak with her again without her husband's permission, and he did not know whether it would be prudent or proper or not without the knowledge of that husband and without the knowledge of the man whom God had sent to him, and to whom he had entrusted the secret; after that he wrote such a letter to the woman who had accused him of having improper relations with her. And then, with such a letter staring him in the face, making an appointment for a meeting.

WHAT PLAINTIFF EXPECTS.

Gentlemen, we expect in this case to be judged by the same rules that you judge other men by. We expect in this case that you will judge the defendant by the same rules that you yourselves would be judged by, the same rules you would judge other men by. We don't expect that in this case you will say that because the defendant is a great man and a great preacher, because he has a great name, and that his fame extends throughout the land that you will withdraw him, after considering this case, from the ordinary rules that you would apply to other men. Why it any one of you should be caught in such a correspondence as that with another man's wife, on that alone, without anything else, you would be pronounced an adulterer. That would be the judgment of your fellow-men, and it would be a righteous judgment. Mark you, gentlemen, mark you, gentlemen, this letter is written by a man who says on the 1st day of January, 1871, that he considered that he had been the cause of all this ruin and desolation. He was then in possession of profound grief over wrongs of which he believed himself, though unconsciously, to have been the cause—a home well-nigh ruined and desolated by his confessed acts; and yet, writing to that woman, the mother, the head of that home, such a letter as that, without asking any explanation, without giving any explanation, without so much as making an allusion to all that had preceded that had so frenzied him and driven him almost mad, he writes it as though nothing had ever occurred between them, and from the letter I read a brief extract:

"If you want to write it is safe now. I am home alone with my sister. If you choose you can do it. If I do not see you to-morrow night I am going away and will not be here."

These facts alone, stripped of every other consideration, are sufficient to condemn the defendant.

RENEWING THE INTIMACY.

Well, gentlemen, the very circumstance and fact that there was then a clandestine correspondence under the circumstances is strong evidence that there had been an improper intimacy between these parties, because if there had not been an improper intimacy between these parties the knowledge on Mr. Beecher's part, as he says, that his counsel if not his presence, tended to produce this great grief in the plaintiff's family, would have made him very careful before renewing his acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton. Certain it was that he had been forbidden ever to enter the house again. He had been forbidden ever to speak to her again. He was forbidden to speak to her or ever to go to the house, and yet he says that he will be there and writes to her, and renews his intimacy clandestinely without the knowledge of her husband, without the knowledge of the man upon whom this great wrong had been inflicted. But this is not all. Mrs. Tilton writes another letter in which she undertakes to excuse herself, and makes excuses for having confessed her guilt, and for having communicated the fact to her husband. The date is May 3, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—What is the date of the other letter?

Mr. Morris—March 8, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—There is no date on it.

Mr. Morris—There is no date on it, but we say it is March 8, 1871. There is, however, a letter of Mrs. Tilton's which I desire to bring in in this connection because it is upon the same subject. It is dated Jan. 20, 1872, and I will read but a small portion of it. She says:

"My future, either for life or death would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you did not forget me. In all the sad events of the past year I have endeavored to keep you from all suffering, and to bear them myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of them * * * and now I ask for forgiveness."

MRS. TILTON CONFESSED THE CRIME.

As I have said we claim, and it will be made manifest to you, gentleman, that Mrs. Tilton confessed this crime to her husband, and that she now asks his forgiveness for having made and that confession to her husband, and that is what the letter refers to. The letter of Mr. Beecher is dated January, 1872, and closes as follows:

"I shall be in New-Haven next week, and begin my course of lectures to the Theological classes on preaching. My wife takes the boat for Havana and Florida, on Thursday. I called on Monday and you were out."

These clandestine letters were discovered after Mrs. Tilton deserted her home, on the 11th of July last, and that was the first knowledge that the plaintiff had that there had been any communication between the defendant and his wife. I have already called your attention to the character of these letters to sufficiently indicate their meaning, and will now pass on to another topic. I have been speaking of the facts embraced within the period between Feb. 7 and April 2, 1872.

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

The next letter in the order of these events is written by Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, and by him delivered to Mr. Moulton as the custodian of his secret. But I will call your attention to a paragraph of it as being, to my mind, very significant. It is dated Oct. 24, 1871, and commences: "My dear son," and then continues:

"Do come and see me. I will promise that the "secret of her life," as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it is hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, *pray do.* I never felt more rebellious than now, more need of God's and human help. Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you "son" when I have told darling I felt if you could, in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?

MOTHER.

"The secret of her life," she writes, shall not be mentioned "if you will call and see me." Do come and see me, and the secret of her life which has caused you, and all of us until released by death, such intense sorrow and pain shall not be mentioned. I will not bring it up; I will not harrow your feelings by alluding to that, so you may have no apprehension on that score. I will not allude to the secret of her life, she says.

WHAT ARE THEY TALKING ABOUT?

What are these people talking about, gentlemen, in such a mysterious way? What are they talking about? What does this mean—Mrs. Morse writing to Mr. Beecher such a letter as this in such language as this? What does it mean? What is "the secret of her life," that harasses them and will continue to harrass them all "until released by death?" What is it Mr. Beecher knows about it. She knows about it. She assumes the fact that he knows all about it, and she assumes the fact that he knows that she knows all about it, and they talk about the matter as one well understood between them, that "the secret of her life" shall not be mentioned. I know, she says, you must have suffered intensely, and we all shall, I fear, until released by death. What are they talking about? What is this secret that can have caused so much pain, so much anguish, that it should never be mentioned? It is too bitter, too piercing, too sharp-pointed, to be talked about. Let it therefore be forgotten and never mentioned.

THIS IS NO ORDINARY CASE.

This is no ordinary case, where the parties are judged by the ordinary rules of evidence. In any ordinary case that you might be called upon to try between people of less distinction, with one-half the evidence that I have detailed to you, you would not hesitate for a moment to put the seal of your condemnation upon the destroyer. But we dare not stop even here. It would seem as though the case were proved over and over again by the confessions of the defendant, by the confessions of his victim, by the knowledge communicated by her mother, by these letters, which are plain, clear, and unmistakable. Yet I say we dare not stop even here, and I propose from this period onward to present to you evidence still more conclusive than any that has preceded it—evidence so clear, so conclusive, so convincing, that you would not hesitate, or will not hesitate for a single moment, to give us that justice which we claim that we ought to have at your hands. We come here from a blighted and desolated home. The children of my client are scattered in different parts. He returns to-night to a home as cheerless and as desolate as any home there is in this broad land, and from that home he will come in the morning to meet you—fathers, and brothers, and husbands, with happy homes. With this I will close my remarks for to-day.

The Court—Could you not finish this afternoon?

Mr. Beach—It is not possible, Sir.

The Court was then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

GARIBALDI ON THE WAR OF 1870.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by Gen. Garibaldi to Signor Bordone in answer to the accusations brought against the General and his son by M. Perrot in his report to the French Assembly on the campaign of 1870:

CAPRERA, Dec. 15, 1874.

MY DEAR BORDONE: There is no epoch in the whole of the military history of France which is marked by so much humiliation and imbecility as the period which began with the year 1870, and continuing, unfortunately, to these days, shows as yet no signs of ending. Corrupted by the twofold disease of a masked despotism and the most shameless and lying clericalism that was ever seen, the noble nation which for scarcely less than a century has proclaimed the sacred principles of liberty and the rights of man, presents to-day to the eyes of the astonished world the sad spectacle of a humiliating decline such as history has never before witnessed. That degradation of France, which goes by the name of rurals and priests would with its processions, miracles, lies, blot out the disgrace with which it has stained the glorious standard of France. Priests and aristocracy, old and new, have begotten or resuscitated the Empire, and—necessary consequence of that monstrous abortion—the complete destruction of the finest army in the four catastrophes of Metz, Sedan, Paris, and the Jura; in which, without exception, the supreme commanders of the forces led their soldiers to massacre or servitude with an idiocy and stupidity of which it is impossible to find examples elsewhere. Armies of more than 100,000 men surrounded by forces of inferior numbers and compelled to lay down their arms—here are incredible things; but here is the true motive of the hatred and spite shown toward that brave little Army of the Vosges, which committed the great fault of not allowing itself to be beaten and surrounded like the great marshals of the Empire. "These are the barricades that saved the south of France," said a French peasant, pointing to a shred of red cloth which his plow had turned up together with the bones of one of the brave defenders of Dijon. And the word of sympathy and fellowship of the French peasant is sufficient to compensate us for the coarse, envenomed, and contemptible invectives launched against us from the sacristy and by the rurals. According to Perrot's report to the French Assembly, Ricciotti, the youthful victor of Chatillon, with his 1,200 francitreurs, had in a cowardly manner permitted Manteuffel's 30,000 men to march toward the east. The admiration of those who knew that young man upon the field of battle and a sword of honor presented to him, as Chief of the Fourth Brigade, in those days by his brave companions in arms, free me from the necessity of condescending to a justification of the military conduct of my son. "Not a single hour, not a single hour, did the Army of the Vosges fight against Manteuffel's forces to prevent them from marching against Bourbaki." Perhaps it was Perrot and his Versailles brethren who fought and drove back the enemy on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of January—three days of almost uninterrupted fighting—when I had at my disposition about 8,000 men of the Army of the Vosges and 15,000 mobilized National Guards commanded by Gen. Pellissier; of whom one-half were without arms and the necessaries of a campaign, and had only been placed under my orders a few days previously—a force scarcely sufficient to defend our positions. Finally, contemporaneously with the armistice—to which, without our knowledge, we had not the honor of being admitted—with the threatened capitulation of Paris and the retreat of the Army of the East into Switzerland—then, I say, they sent us cavalry, artillery, and as many mobiles as they had at their disposal. But it was too late, and if we had remained twenty-four hours longer at Dijon we should have been surrounded and crushed by a force of immensely superior numbers. Oh, it France could only obliterate the pages of her history which bear the impress of the *année terrible,* and which were written by the pen, dipped in mire, of her aristocracy, of her clergy, and of her Marshals! But who can erase the pages of history! And who will cleanse that noble people from the twofold disgrace of its aristocracy and its priesthood! Liberty will undoubtedly work this miracle. Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

P. S.—If the Army of the East—informed, like myself, of the movement of Manteuffel—instead of retreating upon Switzerland by the Jura Mountains, then covered with snow and ice, had withdrawn by the valley of the Doubs, which was its natural line of communication and supplies, with the forts of Besançon and Auxerre for its supports, and where we—occupying Mount Volland, which commanded Dôle, Dijon, and their neighborhood—would certainly have supported them with all our strength, their retreat would not have proved so terrible a disaster. Gen. Bourbaki, however, refusing to put himself in communication with the general Garibaldi, never sent me any information concerning his movements or his position, although his army might have executed its flank march from the Nièvre to the valley of the Doubs covered by small bodies of our army on its left flank, where the enemy was posted. When I received information of that fatal retreat, and set out with a small vanguard by rail to assist it, having commanded all my forces to follow me, I found, on arriving at Lons le Jannier, that the Army of the East had already entered Switzerland.

CANADIAN EXPLORATIONS.

WHAT WAS DONE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

*RAILROAD LEG

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON TWO NEW RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

INFORMATION ASKED FROM MAJOR MERRILL AND GEN. EMORY—WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK ADVOCATES OF ASSASSINATION—SENATOR SCHURZ'S RESOLUTION AND SPEECH—SELF-GOVERNMENT THE TRUE REMEDY FOR THE EXISTING EVILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the Senate to-day the Louisiana question came up on two new resolutions.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, said he supposed every Senator desired all the information which could be obtained in regard to the Louisiana trouble: he therefore asked unanimous consent to take up and pass the resolution heretofore submitted by him requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the official report and communications of Major Lewis Merrill, United States Army, in reference to the Coushatta troubles.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, objected, and Mr. Clayton gave notice that he would move to take up the resolution after the morning business.

At the expiration of the morning hour, he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, inquired if this was the same Major Merrill who was on duty in South Carolina, where he committed outrages upon inoffensive citizens, and was afterward transferred to Louisiana, where he had insulted citizens, cut telegraph wires, and committed sundry other offenses, for which he is now under arrest. He (Mr. Davis) would like to have the resolution amended so as to have Gen. Emory report upon the conduct of this same officer.

Mr CLAYTON said he had known Major Merrill for years, and all he knew about him led him to believe that he was an honorable man and a true soldier—a soldier who dared to do his duty in the face of all the abuse leveled at every soldier who dared to do his duty in a Southern State.

Mr. CLAYTON then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the concluding portion in reference to the Coushatta troubles, and inserting the words, "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana."

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment, requesting the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the official letters, communications, and reports of Gen. Emory, of the United States Army, in reference to any disorders in any way connected with the late elections in Louisiana.

Mr. CLAYTON opposed the amendment, and said, if it was the intention of the Senator from North Carolina, by his ingenious subterfuge to suppress the information called for by his (Mr. Clayton's) resolution, he wanted the responsibility to rest with his friend's (Mr. Merrimon's) party.

ADVOCATES OF ASSASSINATION.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said while Congress was considering the events occurring in Louisiana, it might as well give some attention to events near at home. It should not forget that here in the City of Washington, in the *Capital* of yesterday was a direct proposition for the assassination of the President.

Mr. THURMAN—Which capital—Donn Piatt's *Capital* or this Capitol? [Laughter.]

Mr. WEST then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the *Capital* of yesterday commenting on the recent anonymous letters threatening assassination, and stating, of course, that such a course would be deplorable. But lawless violence is a dangerous game, and sometimes ends in the destruction of its instigators. He also had read a communication signed "J. H. H.," published in the New-York *Tribune* of Saturday last, concluding as follows: "Some one will play Brutus to this Grant's Cæsar without fail, which, by the way, would be a great blessing to the country." Resuming his argument, Mr. West said there was an atmosphere of assassination not only in Washington but in the metropolis of the country, and asked if the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) would be facetious over this. He (Mr. West) knew the Senator would rise in his seat and condemn assassination. He thought it bad taste for any Senator to state that Major Merrill was under arrest unless he knew the fact.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not in a dramatic mood this morning, and therefore did not propose to take part in the little comedy which the Senator from Louisiana had seen fit to present on the stage this morning. As to facetiousness, he (Mr. Thurman) thought if the editor of the *Capital* was not facetious next Sunday over the speech of the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. West,) then Donn Piatt would have lost that wit for which he had had the reputation for the last thirty years. As to the *Tribune*, he (Mr. Thurman) never saw the article read, though that paper did not need any defense from him; it was able to take care of itself. When the Senator (Mr. West) asked if any Senator here defended assassination, he put an impertinent and an insolent question. This was not a country for assassination. There never was an assassination in America which the whole American people did not condemn. The attempt of the Senator (Mr. West) to create the impression here that assassination was in the air was about the tiniest bubble ever found in an empty head. [Great laughter.]

The amendment submitted by Mr. Clayton to strike out the words in reference to Coushatta, and insert the words "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana," was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon calling for the official report of Gen. Emory in regard to disorders in any way connected with the late election was also agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

MR. SCHURZ'S RESOLUTION TAKEN UP.

Mr. SCHURZ then called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation of Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and report with the least possible delay by bill or otherwise.

The galleries being crowded, Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, moved that the privileges of the floor in rear of the seats be granted to ladies who could not gain admission to the galleries.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, objected.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHURZ.

Mr. SCHURZ said: I beg the Senate to believe that I approach the subject before us in no partisan spirit. About to retire to private station, the success of no party can benefit, the defeat of no party injure me, except in those interests I have in common with all American citizens, whose children's fortunes are bound up in those of this Republic. I have formed my opinions with deliberation, and in an impartial manner; I shall endeavor to express them in calm and temperate language. The subject is so grave that passion or prejudice should have no share in our judgment. I confess that the news from Louisiana has profoundly alarmed me. A thing has happened which not only never happened before in this Republic, but which, I trust, scarcely one of us ever thought possible. In the debates of last week it was frequently said that no expression of opinion for that occurrence was right until an official report should have laid all the facts in detail before us. I do not think so. All the important circumstances of the case have come to our knowledge through a multitude of concurrent statements—among them the elaborate dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, and the statements of Wiltz and Kellogg, and all the points that have been mentioned as still to be cleared up seem to me of secondary consequence. All reports agree as to the following facts: On the 4th of January the Legislature of Louisiana was to assemble and organize. The State-house was surrounded by armed forces, among them troops of the United States Army. The Legislature assembled without any disturbance of the public peace at the time and place fixed by law. The Clerk of the old House of Representatives called the roll of members returned as elected according to the list furnished by the Returning Board. A legal quorum answered to their names. While the result was being announced a motion was made by a member (Mr. Billeu) to appoint L. A. Wiltz temporary Speaker. That motion was put and declared carried, not, however, by the Clerk. Mr. Wiltz took possession of the chair. The oath of office was administered to him by Justice Houston. A motion was made to appoint P. F. Trevesant Clerk; E. Flood as Sergeant at Arms *pro tem.* The motion was declared carried. A resolution was then offered to admit the following persons to seats in the Legislature: C. H. Schuyler and John States, of De Soto Parish; James Brice, Jr., of Bienville Parish; C. C. Dunn, of Grant Parish, and George A. Kelly, of Wynne Parish. The status of these persons was the following: The Returning Board had declined passing judgment upon the election in the four parishes named, and expressly referred the claims of the five persons whose names I have mentioned to the Legislature itself, thus distinctly recognizing the possibility of their being legally-elected members of that Legislature. The question on the resolution to seat them was put and declared carried, thus admitting them to seats, subject to further contest. They were sworn in. Motions were made to proceed to the election of permanent officers. L. A. Wiltz was nominated for Speaker by the Conservatives, and Mr. Hahn and Mr. Lowell by the Republicans. The motion was declared carried. Mr. Lowell declined. The roll was called, and 55 votes were cast for Wiltz as Speaker and 2 for Hahn—a legal quorum voting, and fourteen members present refusing to vote. Mr. Wiltz was sworn in, and, the roll being called, the members were also sworn in by him at the Speaker's stand, fifty-nine in all, among them five Republicans—Messrs. Hahn, Baker, Drury, Murrell, and Thomas, who participated in the proceedings. A permanent Clerk and and Sergeant at Arms were likewise declared elected. Upon motion, Mr. Wiltz, as Speaker, then announced that the House was permanently organized and ready for business. Upon motion of Mr. Dupré a committee of seven on Elections and Returns was appointed. In the meantime considerable disturbance and confusion had arisen in the lobby, which the Sergeant at Arms did not succeed in quelling. Mr. Wiltz, the Speaker, then sent for Gen. De Trobriand, United States Army, who had sometime previous occupied the State-house with his soldiers, and requested him to speak to the disorderly persons in the lobby, that a conflict might be prevented. The General did so, and order was restored. The House proceeded with business. The Committee on Elections and Returns reported, and upon their report the following persons were seated as members and sworn in: John Aguinn, of the Parish of Avoyelles; J. J. Horan, A. D. Hand, and Thomas B. Vaughn, of the Parish of Caddo; J. Jeffries, R. L. Luckett, and G. W. Stafford, of the Parish of Rapides, and William F. Schwing, of the Parish of Iberia. Then, at 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. De Trobriand, of the United States Army, entered the legislative hall in full uniform, and with his sword by his side, accompanied by his staff and Mr. Vigers, the Clerk of the late House of Representatives, exhibited the following documents:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.

Gen. De Trobriand, Commanding:

An illegal assembly of men having taken possession of halls of the House of Representatives, and the Police not being able to dislodge them, I respectfully request that you will immediately clear the hall and State-house of all persons not returned as legal members of the House of Representatives by the Returning Board of the State.

(Signed,) W. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.

Gen. De Trobriand:

The Clerk of the House, who has in his possession the roll issued by the Secretary of State as legal members of the House of Representatives, will point out to you those persons now in the hall of the House of Representatives returned by the legal Returning Board of the State.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State.

The chair refused to permit Mr. Vigers to read these documents to the House and to call the roll of members. Whereupon Gen. De Trobriand, United States Army, had pointed out to him, by one Hugh J. Campbell and one F. C. Anderson, the persons holding seats to be ejected from the Legislature of Louisiana; and those persons refusing to go out, he ordered a file of United States soldiers, with fixed bayonets, into that legislative hall, who seized the persons pointed out to them against their protests, and ejected them by force from their seats in the Legislature of a State. And who were those persons? When the Legislature convened they were claimants for seats on the ground of the votes they had received, some of them presenting claims so strong on the ground of majorities so large that a Returning Board such as Louisiana had did not dare to decide against them, and when they had been seated in a Legislature organized as I have described, United States soldiers, with fixed bayonets, decided the case against them, and took them out of the legislative hall by force. When that had been done the Conservative members left that hall in a body with solemn protest. The United States soldiery kept possession, and then the Republicans, under their protection, organized the Legislature to suit themselves. This is what happened in the State-house of Louisiana on the 4th of January.

CAUSES FOR FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

Sir, there is one thing which every free people, living under a constitutional government, watches with peculiar jealousy as the most essential safeguard of representative institutions—it is the absolute freedom of the Legislature from interference on the part of Executive power, especially by force. And, therefore, in a truly constitutional government, whether the proceedings of the Legislature be good or bad, is such interference, especially as concerns the admission of its own members, most emphatically condemned, and most carefully guarded against, whether it proceed from a Governor, or a President, or a King, under whatever circumstances or pretext; and whenever such interference is successfully carried out, it is always and justly looked upon as a sure symptom of the decline of free institutions. There is another thing which especially the American people hold as sacred as the life element of their republican freedom; it is the right to govern and administer their local affairs independently through the exercise of that self-government which lives in the organization of the States; and therefore we find in the Constitution of the Republic the power of the National Government to interfere in State affairs most scrupulously limited to certain well-defined cases, and the observance of certain strictly-prescribed forms; and if these limitations be arbitrarily disregarded by the national authorities we shall surely say that our system of republican government is in danger. We are, by the recent events in Louisiana, forced to inquire how the cause of local self-government and of legislative privileges stands to-day in the United States. Before laying their hands upon things so important and sacred the authorities should have well assured themselves that they have the clearest, most obvious, and most unequivocal warrant of law for their doing. What is that warrant? In the Constitution we find but one sentence referring to the subject. It says, in section 4, article 4: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." There are two statutes prescribing the mode in which this is to be done, the statute of 1795 and the statute of 1807. The former provides "that in case of insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call upon the militia of other States to suppress the insurrection." The statute of 1807 authorizes the President to employ the regular army and navy for the same purpose, having first observed the prerequisites of law. That is all. There had been in Louisiana, on the 14th of September, 1874, an insurrection against the State Government recognized by the President. That State Government had been overthrown by the insurgents. The President, having been called upon by Acting Gov. Kellogg, issued his proclamation commanding the insurgents to desist. They did so at once, and the Kellogg Government was restored, and has not been attacked since. The insurrection was totally ended.

THE AFFAIR OF THE 4TH OF JANUARY.

On the 4th of January there was no insurrection; the State of Louisiana was quiet; the laws were obeyed; there was no domestic violence—not even an attempt at it; the State-house was surrounded by the armed forces of the Governor; those forces were not resisted—their service was not even called into requisition; there was certainly no demand upon the President for military interference by the Legislature, nor was there by the Governor in case the Legislature could not be convened—for the Legislature did convene at the time and in the place fixed by law, and was called to order by the officer designated by law; and yet, there being neither insurrection nor domestic violence, there being neither a call for military interference upon the President by the Legislature nor by the Governor, in case the Legislature could not be convened—there being not the remotest shadow of an observance of all the prerequisites of law as provided by statute, the troops of the United States proceeded, not against an insurrection, not against a body of men committing domestic violence, but against a legislative body, and the soldiers were used to execute an order of the Governor determining what persons should sit in that Legislature as its members. What provision of the Constitution, what laws are there on the statute book furnishing a warrant for such proceedings? It is said in extenuation of the interference of the military power of the United States that the persons ejected from the Legislature by the Federal soldiery were not legally-elected members of that Legislature. Suppose that had been so—but that is not the question. The question is, where is the constitutional principle, where the law authorizing United States soldiers with muskets in their hands to determine who is a legally-elected member of a State Legislature and who not? It is said that the mode of organizing that Legislature was not in accordance with the statutes of the State. Suppose that had been so—but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional or legal warrant for the bayonets of the Federal soldiery to interpret the statutes of States and to decide for and in a Legislature points of parliamentary law? It is said that the Governor requested the aid of United States soldiers to purge the Legislature of illegal members. That may be so—but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the law authorizing United States soldiers to do the bidding of a State Governor who attempts to decide who are to be the members of a Legislature regularly convened at the place and at the time fixedby law? It is said that trouble was threatened between contending parties in Louisiana. Suppose that had been so? But that is not the question. The question is where is the law from which the National Government, in case of threatened trouble in a State, derives its power to invade a legislative body by armed force to drag out persons seated as members of a State Legislature that, others may take their places? Where is the law, I ask? You will search the Constitution and the statutes in vain. It is my deliberate judgment, conscientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January, in Louisiana, constitutes gross and manifest violation of the Constitution and laws. We have an act before us indicating a spirit in our Government which either ignores the Constitution and laws, or so interprets them that they cease to be the safeguard of the independence of legislation, the rights and liberties of the people, and that spirit shows itself more alarming still in the instrument the Executive has chosen to carry out his will.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

No American citizen can have read without profound regret and equally profound apprehension the recent dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in which he suggests that a numerous class of citizens should, by wholesale, be outlawed as banditti by a mere proclamation of the President, to be delivered over to the military commander for summary judgment by a military commission. Nobody respects Gen. Sheridan more than I do for his brilliant deeds on the field of battle. The nation has delighted in honoring his name, and the nation would sincerely deplore to see the hero of the ride of Winchester and the charge at the Five Forks stain his name by an attempt to override the laws, and lead a charge against the constitutional rights of his countrymen. The policy he has proposed is so appalling that every American citizen who loves his liberty stands aghast at the mere possibility of the suggestion. It is another illustration how great a man may be as a soldier, and how conspicuously unable to understand what civil law and a constitution mean, how glorious in fighting for you, but how little fit to govern you; and yet Gen. Sheridan is not only kept in Louisiana as the instrument of the executive will, but, after all that has happened, encouraged by the emphatic approval of the executive branch of the National Government. I confess all these things have alarmed me. Not me alone, for in all parts of the country the press is giving voice to the same feeling. What I learn by private information convinces me that the press is not exaggerating the alarm of the people. On all sides we hear the questions asked: If this can be done in Louisiana, if such things be sustained by Congress, how long will it be before it can be done in Massachusetts and Ohio? How long before the constitutional rights of all the States, the self-government of all the people will be trampled under foot? How long before a General of the army may sit in the chair you occupy to decide contested elections, in order to make a majority in the Senate, and before a soldier will stalk into the National House of Representatives, and, pointing to the Speaker's mall, say, "Take away that bauble!" Wild and exaggerated as these apprehensions may seem, yet these are the feelings you will hear expressed when the voice of the people penetrates to you. And I would ask you, can you ask what is possible and what not? Who is there among us who but three years ago should have expected to be called upon to approve the gross, most unjustifiable usurpation of Judge Durell and the President's enforcement of it as the lawful origin of a State Government? And who of you, when permitting that to be done, would have expected to see the United States soldiers march into a hall of a State Legislature to decide its organization? Permit that to-day, and who of you can tell me what we shall be called upon, nay, forced to permit to-morrow? Senators! we have arrived at a crisis. I will not conceal that I cannot contemplate that crisis without grave apprehensions for what has happened already makes me look forward with anxiety to what may still be in store for us. We are evidently on a downward slope, and the question is where we shall land. It is not the success of Napoleonic ambitions in this country that I fear, for if they existed they would still find in America not a French people to deal with; but what I do have reason to fear, if we continue on in that course, is this, that our time-honored constitutional principles will be gradually obliterated by repeated abuses of power establishing themselves as precedents; that the machinery of administration may become more and more a mere instrument of ring rule, a tool to manufacture majorities and to organize plunder; that in the hollow shell of republican forms the Government will become the mere foot-ball of rapacious and despotic factions.

THE POLICY REGARDING THE SOUTH.

I have long considered our policy concerning the South as one fraught with great danger—not only danger to the South, but to the whole Republic. I have, therefore, opposed it step by step, and warned you of its inevitable consequences. I know that Southern society has been, and in a measure is, disturbed by violent tendencies and grave disorders. I have never denied it, and nobody has more earnestly condemned and denounced the acts of violence which happen than I. Those disorders I would be the last man now to palliate or excuse, but I also believed that they were, in a great measure, the offspring of circumstances, and to be expected. When the war closed a great revolution had suddenly, amid general distress and confusion, transformed the whole organization of Southern society. Not only was that system of labor uprooted with which the Southern people had for centuries considered their whole productive wealth and prosperity identified, but by the enfranchisement of the negro, that class of society which had just emerged from slavery, with all its ignorance—ignorance for which I readily admit it was not responsible—was suddenly clothed with political power, in some States an overwhelming power. That power was exerted at a time when, after the sweeping destructions of the war, the South was most in need of the wise co-operation of all its social forces to heal its wounds, and to lift itself up from its terrible prostration. The justice of the constitutional amendments, designed to secure to the slave his freedom, and to enable the colored people to maintain their rights through active participation in the functions of self-government, I shall surely not question. Neither is it the legitimate subject of this debate. But as all these tremendous transformations came at a time when the turbulence of armed conflicts had not nearly subsided, when ancient prejudices had not yet cooled, when the bitterness of the war was still fresh, when the hope of other solutions was still lingering, it was deplorable indeed, but not at all surprising, that grave disorders should have happened. No such changes have ever in a free country happened without them; and it was the business of statesmanship to deal with them. It was a great problem, and perhaps the most critical in the history of the country; for it was to overcome resistance and disturbance without developing an arbitrary spirit of power dangerous to free government. There were two methods presenting themselves to you. One was suggested by the very nature of republican institutions. It was to treat the discovery and development of the remedies for existing evils as soon as the nature of the circumstances would permit; that agency upon which, after all, our republican government must rely for its vitality—the self-government of the people in the States. It was to inspire that local self-government with healthy tendencies, by doing all in your power to make the Southern people—not only those who had profited by the social revolution in obtaining their freedom and citizenship, but also those who had suffered by it—reasonably contented with their new situation. Such a policy required an early and complete removal of all those political disabilities which restrained a large and influential number of white people from all direct participation in the government of their affairs, while the colored people were exercising it. That policy did, indeed, not preclude the vigorous execution of constitutional and just laws, and you will not understand me as thus designating all the laws that were made, but it did preclude the employment of the powers conferred by such laws for purposes of a partisan color which impeached the impartiality of the National Government and thus injured its moral authority. It did preclude above all things every unconstitutional stretch of interference, which by an assiduous example is always calculated to encourage and incite a lawless and revolutionary spirit among all classes of society. That policy required the National Government, in all its branches, should have sternly discountenanced the adventurers and blood-suckers who preyed upon the Southern people, so as not to appear as their protectors and allies. It required a conscientious employment of those moral influences which the National Government had at its command. It was not that, in the distress and confusion which followed the war, the Southern people, white and black, should have turned their eyes to the National Government for aid and guidance—that aid and guidance might have been given; not in impeding and baffling but in encouraging self-government, and to follow its highest aims and duties. Each Federal office in the South should have been carefully filled with the wisest and best man that could be found. Now, here was the personal character of the officer of higher importance, for, being clothed by his very connection with the National Government with extraordinary moral authority, every one of them could, without undue interference with local concerns, by the very power of his example, make that moral influence most beneficially felt in his surroundings. I am not sanguine enough to believe that, had such a policy been followed, local self-government would at once have made every Southern State a perfect model of peace and order. I know it would not, but it is my solemn conviction it would have been infinitely more productive of good; it would have been infinitely more efficient in gradually developing a satisfactory state of things than all your force laws, than all the efforts of Government officers to maintain their party ascendancy and all the usurping acts of military interference in the same direction. And above all things such a policy would have left those principles intact which give life to constitutional government. It would have spared us such an appalling aspect as that which to-day we are beholding in Louisiana. It would have relieved the American people of the anxious inquiry, what is now to become of their Government. It was the policy naturally suggested by the genius of our institutions—the true policy of republican America. But there presented itself, also, another method of dealing with the violent and disorderly tendencies in the South. It was, whenever or wherever a disturbance occurred, to use brute force to suppress it, to employ every means to keep in every State your partisans in place, and to trample down all opposition, no matter what stretch of power it might require, no matter what constitutional restriction of authority might have to be broken through—and such a method if supported by a military force sufficiently strong may also be made quite effective for a time at least. Thus you might have brought every malefactor in the South to swift punishment. Wherever three of your opponents met you might have styled it an unlawful combination of banditti and have the offenders arrested; you might have maintained in Governmental power in the South whomsoever you liked; you might have made every colored man perfectly safe, not only in the exercise of his franchise, but in everything else; you might have struck with terror the evil-doers everywhere; you might have made the National Government so strong that nothing could resist it. That is also an effective method to keep peace and order, and works admirably so long as it lasts. It is employed with remarkable success in Russia, and may be in several other countries; but if you had by such means secured the safety of those who were disturbed or in danger, what would have become of the liberty and rights of all of us? The method would have been effective, but it would have been a cruel stroke of irony to call the United States any longer a republic. I do not mean to insinuate that you wanted to do this. I know you did not. You did not intend to employ such means, and you would have recoiled from such a result. You tried a middle course. You respected the self-government of the States in point of form; but while you and the Executive omitted to use those moral influences which would have inspired that self-government with healthy tendencies, you passed laws conferring upon the National Government dangerous powers of very doubtful constitutionality; as least so I thought, and opposed them.

RESULTS OF THE POLICY PURSUED.

The effect was most deplorable in several ways. Your partisans in the Southern States, and among them the greediest and corruptest of the kind, began to look upon Congress and the National Executive as their natural allies and sworn protectors, bound to sustain them in power by whatever means. Every vagabond in the South, calling himself a Republican, thought himself entitled to aid from you when rushing on to Congress with an outrage story. The colored people began to think that you were bound to protect them in whatever they might do, instead of depending upon a precedent and honest use of their own political rights to establish their position. The Federal office-holders in the South became more than ever the centres of partisan intrigue and trickery. The Caseys and Packards carried off State Senators on a United States revenue cutter, and shut up a Republican Governor in the Custom-house, guarded by United States soldiers, to keep out another Republican faction. Nay, more than that, the same Packard, during the last election campaign in Louisiana, being at the same time United States Marshal, and Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Kellogg party, managed not only the political campaign, but also the movement of United States troops—"to enforce the laws"—to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends. But, more than that; in one State after another, we see enterprising politicians start rival Legislatures, much in the way of Mexican *pronunciamientos* and rival Governments, calculating upon the aid they may get from the National Government; and the Attorney General of the United States, called upon to make or unmake State Governments with the wave of his hand; and the Department of Justice, at most appearing like a central bureau for the regulation of State elections; and still more than that, a Federal Judge in Louisiana, by a midnight order, universally recognized as a gross and most unjustifiable usurpation, virtually making a State Governor and Legislature; the National Executive, with the army, sustaining that usurpation, and Congress permitting it to be done; and now the culminating glory—Federal soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marching into the legislative hall of a State, dragging out by force men universally recognized as claimants for membership, and having been seated; soldiers deciding a contested election case and organizing a legislative body; the Lieutenant General suggesting to the President to outlaw by proclamation a numerous class of people by wholesale, that he may try them by military commission; and then the Secretary of War informing the Lieutenant General by telegraph that the Government has full confidence in his wisdom. And beyond this, the whites of the South gradually driven to look upon the National Government as their implacable and unscrupulous enemy and the people of the whole country full of anxiety and alarm about the safety of republican institutions and the rights of every man in the land. Ah! Senators, you did not mean this, I trust, but there is not a single one of these things has happened, without exciting in you an emotion of anxiety and the wish that nothing similar should come again. But you have followed, step by step, reluctantly perhaps, but you did follow. Now you know not where you may have to go, unless here you make a stand. You meant only to protect colored men in their rights, and to this end to keep your friends in power. You did not mean to do it by the Russian method, but from small beginnings something has grown up of near kin to it. A few steps further and you may have the whole. If you do not want to go on, then I say to you it is the highest time to turn back.

A WARNING.

It will not do to permit such things as we now behold to pass without rebuke and resistance, for to permit them is to urge them on. I have heard it said that he who justifies murder in the South is the accomplice of the murderer. Be it so. But consider also that he, who in a place like ours, fails to stop, or even justifies a blow at the fundamental law of the land, makes himself the accomplice of those who strike at the life, the republican liberty of the people. Above all things indulge in no delusion about the consequences of your doings. Be bold enough to look the great question in the face. If you really think that the peace and order of society are no longer to be maintained through the self-government of the people under the Constitution, and the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws—that this old machinery of free government can no longer be trusted with its most important functions, and that such transgressions on the part of those in power as now pass before us are right, and necessary for the public welfare—then admit that this Government of the people, for the people and by the people, is a miscarriage. Let the hundredth anniversary of the Republic be the confession of its failure, and make up your minds to change the form as well as the nature of our institutions. To play at Republic would then be a mockery. But do not delude yourselves and others with the thought that by following this fatal road you can still preserve those institutions where the forms of constitutional government can be violated with impunity. The spirit of constitutional government will soon be dead. Who does not know that Republics will be sometimes the theatres of confusion, disturbance, and violent transgressions, more frequently perhaps than monarchies governed by strong despotic rule? The institutions of Republics have to pay some price for the great boon of their constitutional liberty. But do we not also know that in Republics remedies for such evils can be found in entire consonance within the spirit and form of republican institutions and constitutional government. Let nobody suspect me of favoring or excusing disorder and violent transgressions, for I insist that such remedies can be found and effectively applied. But pusillanimous and dangerous to republican institutions is that statesmanship which, to repress transgressions and secure the safety of some, can devise only such means as, by violating constitutional principles and forms, will endanger the liberty of all. You say that it is one of the first duties of a Government to protect the lives and property and rights of the citizens, and so it is; but also it is the first duty of a constitutional government carefully to abstain from employing for that protection such means which will in the end place the lives and property and rights of the citizens at the mercy of an arbitrary power. Let such a policy be adopted and followed, and free institutions will soon be on the downward slope. Have we read the history of the downfall of Republics in vain? It teaches us a familiar and terribly instructive lesson. Usurpers and blunderers in power pretend that the safety and order of society cannot be maintained by measures within the form of constitutions and law, and lawyers employ their wit to justify the usurpation by quibbling on technicalities or pleading the necessities of the case. What first appeared an isolated and comparatively harmless act is, by repetition, developed into a system, and there is the end of constitutional government. Let us not close our ears against the teachings of centuries, for if we do a repentance of centuries might be in vain. I repeat, republican institutions and self-government have the means to right the wrongs occurring, and if left to their legitimate action, it will prove far more efficient to that end than the arbitrary measures we are witnessing.

THE END DESIRED.

What is it you desire to accomplish? Those who are honest patriots, having only the welfare of the people and not selfish partisan advantage, at heart, will desire this—that in the Southern States peace and order should prevail, and that every citizen should be protected in his life and property and rights; and that to this end a patriotic and enlightened public opinion should develop itself strong enough to prevent or repress violence and crime through the ordinary ways of local self-government. If this be accomplished, no matter under what party auspices, then as good citizens and patriots, we must be satisfied. Now, look at the condition of the Southern States. I remember the time, not many years ago, when Virginia was said to be in an alarming condition. I remember prominent representatives of that State having assured us that, if the so-called Conservatives of that State should obtain the control of the Government, no negro would be safe and the streets and fields would run with blood. So it was with North Carolina, so with Georgia, and indeed there was much lamentable disorder occurring in those States during the first years after the war. What was the remedy? You remember what policy was urged with regard to Georgia. It was to prolong the existence of Gov. Bullock's Legislature for two years beyond its constitutional term; to strengthen the power of Gov. Bullock, the champion plunderer of Georgia, who, not long after, had to run away to escape the clutches of justice; and unless that were done the Senator from Indiana predicted a carnival of murder and streams of blood. Well, it was not done. The people of those States gradually recovered the free exercise of self-government, and what was the result? Virginia is to-day as quiet and orderly a State as she ever was—as any other, in fact; and every citizen is securely enjoying his rights. And who will deny that in North Carolina and Georgia an improvement has taken place, standing in most glaring contrast to the fearful predictions made by the advocates of Federal interference, and that most happy improvement is sustained in those States under and by the self-government of the people? That is a matter of history unquestionable and unquestioned, and that improvement will proceed further under the same self-government of the people as society becomes more firmly settled in its new condition, and is by necessity led to recognize more clearly the dependency of its dearest interests on the maintenance of public order and safety. That is the natural development of things. It will help the Senator from Indiana little to say that the Republican vote has generally fallen off in Georgia, and that this fact is conclusive proof of a general system of intimidation practiced upon the negroes. It is scarcely needed to report here the unquestionably truthful statement which has been made and proved, that the falling off of the colored vote was in great measure accounted for by the non-payment on the part of the colored people of the school-tax, on the payment of which their vote depended. But I will say there was a falling off in the Republican vote in a great many States last Fall for some cause, not only in the South but the North, and the cause which operated on the whites, may it not operate on the blacks? What kind of logic, what kind of statesmanship is it which, as we have witnessed so frequently on this floor, takes the statistics of population of a State and then proceeds to reason thus: So many colored people, so many white people, furnishing so many colored and so many white votes, therefore so many Republican votes, and so many Democratic votes, and if an election does not show them in that proportion it must be the result of fraud and intimidation, and the National Government must interfere? When we have established the rule that election returns must be made or corrected according to the statistics of population, then we may decide elections beforehand by the United States census or last year's *Tribune Almanac*, and dispense with the trouble of voting.

INTIMIDATION.

Intimidation of voters, I doubt not there has been much of it; there has been much of it by terrorism; by the discharge of laborers from employment—but not on one side alone. I shall be the last man on earth to say a word of excuse for the Southern ruffian who threatens a negro voter with violence. I know no language too severe to condemn him. But I cannot forget that the only act of terrorism and intimidation I ever happened to witness with my own eyes was the cruel clubbing and stoning of a colored man in North Carolina in 1872 by men of his own race, because he had declared for the Conservatives; and if the whole story of the South were told, it would be discovered that such a practice has not been infrequent. I cannot forget the spectacle of Marshal Packard with the dragoons of the United States at the disposition of the Chairman of the Kellogg Campaign Committee, at the late election, riding through the State with a full assortment of warrants to arrest men by the wholesale; I cannot forget that, as to the discharge of laborers from employment for political cause, a most seductive and demoralizing example is set by the highest authority in the land. While we have a law on our statute book imposing a penalty for the intimidation of voters by threatened or actual discharge from employment, it is the notorious practice of your Government to discharge every one of its employes who dares to oppose the Administration party, and that is done North and South, and East and West, wherever the arm of the Government reaches. I have always condemned every species of intimidation interfering with the freedom of political action, and, therefore, I am for a genuine civil service reform. But while your National Government is the champion intimidator in the land, you must not be surprised if partisans on all sides profit from its teachings.

DIVISION OF THE COLORED VOTE THE SALVATION OF THE BLACKS.

Nor do I think that the intimidation which deters a colored man from voting with the opposition is less detestable or less harmful to him than that which threatens him as a Republican. I shall hail the day as a most auspicious one for the colored race in the South when they cease to stand as a solid mass under the control and discipline of one political organization, thus being arrayed as a race against a race; when they throw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers who, taking advantage of their ignorance, make them the tools of tyrannical rapacity, and throw upon them the odium of their misdeeds; when they begin to see the identity of their own true interests with those of the white people among whom they live; when they begin to understand that they greatly injure those common interests by using their political power for the elevation of men, black or white, whose ignorance or unscrupulousness unfits them for responsible trust; when freely, according to their best judgments, they divide their votes between the different political parties; when, thus giving to each party a chance to obtain their votes, they make it the interest and natural policy of each party to protect their safety and respect their rights in order to secure those votes. I repeat what I once said in another place: "Not in union is their safety," but in division. Whenever the colored voters will have become an important element, not only in one, but in both parties, then both parties, under an impulse of self-interest, will rival each other in affording them the fullest protection. Let them learn a lesson from the history of the adopted citizens of this country. As long as they stood in solid mass on the side of one party schemes dangerous to their rights were thought of by the other. When both parties obtained a share, both hoping for more, both became their friends. This will be the development in the South, and a most fortunate one for the colored people. It has commenced in the States I have mentioned, where self-government goes its way unimpeded. I fervently hope the frantic partisan efforts to prevent it in others will not much longer prevail. I hope it as a true friend of the colored people. But the Senator from Indiana may say that will bring about a still greater falling off in the Republican vote. Ah! Sir, that may be. But do you not profess to be sincerely solicitous for the safety and rights of the colored man? Are not some of you even willing to see the most essential principles of constitutional government invaded, to see a State Government set up by judicial usurpation, to see State Legislatures organized by Federal soldiers, that the colored man may be safe. You can have it much cheaper by the method I advise. The colored man will be safer than under a broken constitution. The peace and order of society will be more naturally and securely established than under the fitful interference of military force; and that can be done by permitting self-government to have its course. But the Republican vote may fall off; the party may suffer—indeed it may. But, Sir, I know no party, whatever its name or fame, so sacred that its selfish advantage should be considered superior to the peace and order of society and good understanding among the people. I do not hesitate to say that I prefer the Conservative government of Virginia to the Republican government of Louisiana. If I mistake not, a vast majority of the American people are of the same opinion. I ask what would you have made of Georgia had you forced upon its neck, assumed to be desired by some, the yoke of the Bullocks and Foster Blodgetts? What would you have made of Virginia and North Carolina if a Federal Judge, by an act of usurpation like Durell's, had created a Republican State Government there, or the President had enforced it with the bayonets of the army. Where now you see the steady growth of peace and order and a fruitful co-operation of the social elements, there would be bloody conflicts of infuriated factions, society torn to pieces by deadly feuds, and a prostrate prosperity. But you might have republican State government as a compensation. I ask you, is that what you want? If you do I am sure the patriotic people of the country are not with you. O Senators! it is time we should understand that in this Republic we cannot serve the cause of law and order if we, in our representative place, do not respect the law, and if we permit the Government to violate it. Every lawless act of those in power professedly intended to serve the cause of peace and order will produce to that cause of peace and order its greatest danger.

REVOLUTION BEGETTING REVOLUTION.

You want the people of the South, and especially of Louisiana, to become law-abiding citizens, and to make them so the national authority has imposed upon them a government which is the offspring of gross usurpation and revolutionary proceedings. How can you expect them to refrain from revolutionary acts if the National Government has set them so revolutionary an example? How can you fill them with reverence for the sanctity of the laws if your National Government does not respect them? The people of the South are not a people of murderous banditti, and only the most morbid fanaticism of partisanship will call them so. There are bad elements among them, and you blame the better classes of society for not putting them down by their own efforts. But is not the National Government itself, by resorting to usurpation and unconstitutional proceedings, giving to the bad men a strength they otherwise had not possessed, by enabling every one of them in his opposition to these acts to assume the attitude of a defender of constitutional principles and republican liberty? You speak of protecting the negro. Woe to the negroes of the South if, after their unscrupulous leaders have done so much to identify them with organized corruption and rapacity, you, by employing or sanctioning unconstitutional means for their protection, now identify them also with the overthrow of constitutional principles and contempt for the laws of the land. Such measures to protect them will by their very effects put them in the most dreadful jeopardy. Upon them you could inflict no more cruel injury. Let me warn you, Republican Senators, that you are treading dangerous ground, if such things as have been done in Louisiana in 1872, and now are sustained by the Republican majority in Congress—and, one evil deed always giving birth to another, if so high-handed a course is continued, you are taking upon yourselves a responsibility, the extent of which it is difficult to measure. Do not treat with contempt what is now going on in the public mind. Here I hold in my hand a Republican paper which indulges in the following language: "Unless the Republican Party is content to be swept out of existence by the storm of indignant protest rising against the wrong of Louisiana from all portions of the country, it will see that this most shameful outrage is redressed wholly and at once; for if it is right for the Federal soldiery to pack the Legislature of one State in the manner Attorney General Williams declares it shall be packed, or, if it can be done, it is right, and can be done in any other State. It is a matter that concerns Massachusetts, California, and Pennsylvania equally with Louisiana, for it is an act of Federal usurpation which, if not revoked and condemed by Congress, will lead inevitably to the destruction of the whole fabric of our government. What adds to the common indignation of the country against the perpetrators of the wrong, is the moral heroism exhibited by the disfranchised people of Louisiana, who have borne with sublime patience and in peace that which was excuse sufficient for revolution, for the doctrine is as old as wrong itself, that usurpation of the people's rights makes revolution not only a privilege, but a duty." Since such sentiments, appealing directly to the right of revolution, are expressed by Republican journals in the North, they are likely to be put forth in still stronger language by the opposition journals in the South. The rising of such feelings I cannot but look upon with apprehension, not as to the spirit of justice and freedom which they demonstrate, but as to the dreadful consequences which they might produce if rashly acted upon, and if my voice could reach so far as to be heard by the people Louisiana, I would say to them take good care not for a single moment to permit any impulse of passion to carry away your judgment. Whatever injustice you may have to suffer let not a hand be lifted. Let no provocation of insolent power, nor any tempting opportunity seduce you into the least demonstration of violence. If you did, no human foresight can tell what advantage might be taken of any act of rashness — in what dangers it would involve you and the whole Republic. Be right; trust to the justice of your cause, for surely the time cannot be far distant when every American who truly loves his liberty will not fail to recognize his own cause in the cause of constitutional government in Louisiana; when that spirit of a peaceful victory will bury the usurpers under a crushing load of patriotic indignation.

THE CRY OF OUTRAGES.

Indeed, Senators, it will be so. Do not indulge in any delusions. Let none of you believe that the cry of murder and blood, or the new budget of atrocities in official reports, such as Gen. Sheridan promises, will divert the minds of the people from the real question at issue. That cry, such reports begin to fall stale upon the ear of the people; not as if the people had become indifferent as to wrong perpetrated in any part of the country upon any class of citizens; but because the people have lost their former confidence in the sincerity and truthfulness of those who parade the bloody stories with the greatest ostentation. And why was that confidence lost? Because there were so many exaggerations discovered in the statements frequently made: because in many instances it became too glaringly apparent that the blood and murder cry was used as convenient partisan stage thunder to catch votes. The people have begun shrewdly to suspect that when some men pretend that they must remain in power to protect the lives of negroes, the cry of murdered negroes must be raised to keep those men in power. There is another reason why this cry will be distrusted now. The people are asking themselves, and well they may, whether the very policy which is professedly followed to prevent such outrages is not itself well calculated to serve as the cause of more. They look at Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and find that the self-government of the people unobstructed is gradually but steadily advancing those States in peace, order, and prosperity: they look at Louisiana and find the self-government of the people obstructed and hear the reports of turmoil and conflict. They do not fail to conclude that the forcing of Bullock and Foster Blodgett upon Georgia would have reduced that State to the same unhappy condition which in Louisiana the usurpation of Kellogg has brought forth. Looking at that picture and at this, they begin wisely to make up their minds that the Southern States can give far better Governments to themselves than any insidious interference can impose upon them. But still more the people begin to understand, and it is high time indeed they should understand, that the means professedly used to prevent and suppress outrages are producing worse fruit than the outrages themselves; that the lawlessness of power is growing far more dangerous to all than the lawlessness of the mob. Therefore I think Senators gravely deceive themselves if they believe the blood and murder cry can deceive the people about the nature of the flagrant usurpation of power we now have to deal with.

THE MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Neither do I think you can convince an intelligent public opinion that the Kellogg party did carry the State of Louisiana last Fall by a bona fide vote; that the unconstitutional employment of Federal bayonets was merely to vindicate the true will of the people of Louisiana, lawfully expressed by the ballot. No intelligent man can have escaped the impression that those who executed the barefaced usurpation of 1872 would not shrink from any device to save the fruit of that usurpation by repeating the same in 1874. It was noticed with general astonishment that a Federal officer, United States Marshal Packard, was permitted to manage the political campaign as the Chairman of the Kellogg State Central Committee, and at the same time the operations of United States soldiers in arresting Conservatives by the score—a combination of functions so strikingly suspicious, so glaringly unfair, that when I had publicly called attention to it even many Republican journals protested against it as an offense against public decency. It has not been overlooked that, when after the insurrection of the 14th of September, arrangements were attempted to divest the Returning Board in Louisiana of its suspicious partisan character, the leading spirit of the Kellogg party strenuously objected to the admission of an equal number of Republicans and Conservatives, with one man of unimpeachable character to be chosen by them jointly, to act as an impartial umpire in returning the votes. It has been well observed, that the Returning Board, having purposely preserved its partisan character, when the election showed a considerable Conservative majority, manipulated the returns for many weeks until by hook or crook they had transformed the Conservative into a Republican majority. It has not escaped public attention that the Attorney General of the United States, with ostentatious publicity, declared his purpose to stand by the Returning Board whatever it might do, thus encouraging them boldly to go on, and that when the thing was done he declared himself for a "heroic" policy, whereupon the military usurpation followed. In view of all these circumstances and such other information as has come within my reach, I declare it here as my solemn conviction that the Conservatives of Louisiana did fairly carry the election by a considerable majority of votes; that they were defrauded by the Returning Board of the results of that election; that the soldiers of the United States, when they invaded the legislative hall of Louisiana, did not vindicate, but trampled under the foot of lawless force the true will of the people of Louisiana, lawfully expressed at the polls. That, Sir, is my honest conviction, and, if current report speaks truly, the members of that Congressional Committee who were sent down to Louisiana to make investigation will, as they are honest and truthful men, a majority of them Republicans themselves, but not abject tools of party, tell Congress and the country, as the result of conscientious investigation, that the Conservatives of Louisiana did carry that election, that the Returning Board did defraud them of it, and that the will of the people of Louisiana, lawfully expressed, was trampled under the heel of a lawless military invasion; that the country will hear, and the American people will believe it as the honest truth told by honest men.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITIZEN.

No, Senators, do not deceive yourselves. No man will be permitted to obscure the grave constitutional question before us with any side issues, for from whatever point of view you may contemplate it, every consideration of law, of moral right, of justice, of the public policy and the common welfare, puts the deed done in Louisiana only in a stronger light as a lawless transgression of arbitrary power pregnant with wrong and disaster. We must face it, and as we are men with the responsibility of guardians of the Constitution and laws upon us we must face it boldly. This, if ever, is the time when the patriot should rise above the partisan. I have heard it whispered that some of the eminent lawyers of this body will still endeavor to find some technical plea by which to show that the intrusion of the soldier in organizing the legislative body of Louisiana was in some way justifiable under the laws of the Republic. I appeal to them to consider well what they are about to attempt. Surely I desire no injustice to be done to any man, high or low. If there be any clear justification of such an act, which I do not now see—and I solemnly declare I see none—let it be brought forward. If there be one, then I shall deplore that the Constitution and laws of this Republic are so defective in their most essential parts as to sanction an exercise of arbitrary power which in no free country on the face of the globe would, for a single moment, be admitted. Then I shall think it time to urge such a change in the law that they may effectively protect the independence of the legislature and the liberty of the citizen, for, otherwise, neither will be safe. But, if there be no such justification, clear as sunlight and palpably springing from the sacred spirit of the law, interpreted in the strictest accordance with the time-honored principles of constitutional government, then, gentlemen, let us not have one artfully made by the lawyers' ingenuity of technical construction. What glory will it be to the American lawyer to show the highest keenness of wit in defending such an act, and establishing it as a precedent, which, through its disastrous consequences, may oblige the American people to shed as much blood and as many tears to restore their free institutions as it has cost to build them up? I heard the Senator from Wisconsin exclaim, the other day, that he was glad to find in the history of the country no such case as this, and he hoped not to see another one in future. Aye, but he will see another one, and more than one if he, as a lawyer, successfully tries to make his generation believe that this could be rightfully done under the laws of the Republic. The lawyers' technical ingenuity has not seldom done more harm to free institutions than even the arbitrary spirit of the soldier; for the latter would frequently have been impotent without the aid of the former. It may be the lawyer's ambition to successfully defend the most obvious guilt of his client, but it is his highest glory to stand fearlessly before the frowns of power defending the sanctity of the law and the rights and liberties of his countrymen, and of such are the names that are handed down with honor from generation to generation. I trust, therefore, we shall hear in this debate only the purest and loftiest spirit of jurisprudence among a people proud of their liberties. Let us, above all, be spared such miserable subterfuges as that because the Speaker of the Legislature invited an officer of the army to persuade a disorderly crowd in the lobby to remain quiet, he had thereby given him or recognized his right to drag from their seats members of the legislative body; or that, as the insurgents of September, in New-Orleans, had not surrendered all the arms belonging to the State, the insurrection continued, and with it the right of the Federal army to organize the Legislature of Louisiana. Let not so pitiable a plea be heard when the fundamental principles of constitutional government are in jeopardy. If there be an argument in defense, let it at least be on a level with the dignity of the question.

WHAT HE ASKS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

I have moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a bill to secure to the people of Louisiana their right of self-government under the Constitution. I hope, Sir, that request will be granted. I hope, also, it will not be a bill providing for a new election there, with Gen. Sheridan, who, with all the brilliancy of his warlike valor, is conspicuously unsuited for the delicate task of a conciliatory mission, as the supreme ruler of that State, with Mr. Packard as manager at the same time of political campaigns, and of United States dragoons to arrest opponents, and with that Returning Board, which has given already so much evidence of its unscrupulous skill. Let it not be another mockery, to end in another disgrace. I trust that the committee will discover a method to undo the usurpations that have been perpetrated, and to restore their rights and powers to those whom the people of Louisiana have lawfully designated to wield them. No measure will avail either to the cause of peace and order, or the safety of our institutions, or the character of the Government which does not boldly vindicate the constitutional privileges of legislative bodies, and that self-government of the the people, without which our republican institutions cannot live. I have spoken earnestly, Sir, for my feelings and convictions on this great subject are strong and sincere. I cannot forget that this Republic, which it has cost so much strife and so much blood to establish and to preserve, stands in the world to prove to struggling mankind that the self-government of the people under wise laws is able to evolve all necessary remedies for existing evils without violating popular liberty and constitutional right. I cannot forget that if we fail in solving this great problem this great Republic will become—not the guiding star of liberty, but another warning example.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the generation which has grown up to political activity during the war and since its close to more than a third of our voting body has too much been accustomed to witness the bold display of arbitrary assumption of authority, and that habits have grown up threatening to become destructive to all the patriot holds dear. Knowing this, I have for years stood upon this floor raising my voice for the imperiled principles of constitutional government, and endeavored to warn you of the insidious advance of irresponsible power, and with all the anxiety of my heart, and it may be my last opportunity upon this great forum, I cry out to you once more, turn back before it is too late. In the name of that inheritance of peace and freedom you want to leave to your children; in the name of that pride with which, as Americans, you lift up your heads among the nations of the world, do not trifle with the Constitution of your country, do not put in jeopardy that which is the truest glory of the American name. Let not the representatives of the people falter and fail when the liberties of the people are at stake.

REMARKS OF MR. MORTON.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he was as much in favor of local self-government as the Senator from Missouri. He was in favor of a Government for the people and by the people, and by that he meant all the people. In some of the Southern States the Governments were not for the whole people, as black men were frequently deprived of their rights. It had been charged on this floor that the President had violated the Constitution by his action in the New-Orleans difficulty. That was a grave charge, and should not be made without the strongest proof. He apprehended that when the information called for by the resolution of Friday last came to the Senate to-morrow the Senator from Missouri would find himself in the attitude of the juror who had given his verdict before he heard the testimony. He (Mr. Morton) thought the statements of Gen. Sheridan were short of the whole truth, and the evidence to be submitted by the President to-morrow would show that the outrages in Louisiana, and the frauds, were more glaring than the statements of Sheridan showed them to be. Mr. Morton then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the official report of Gen. Sheridan, and said that officer, being upon the ground, knew more about affairs there than the Senator from Missouri. He (Mr. Morton) argued that the organization of the Conservative Legislature on Monday last was unlawful, and that the whole thing was a fraud; and whoever undertook to defend the action of the Conservatives was defending a fraud. The action of last Monday in Louisiana upon the part of the Conservatives was but a continuation of the revolution commenced last September. He again reviewed at some length the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and argued that there was murder and lawlessness prevailing in that State constantly. Referring to other Southern States he said: When an election was held in Georgia in the Spring of 1868, under Gen. Meade, the Republicans carried the State by about 10,000 majority. After Gen. Meade had left, and the election took place in the following Fall, Seymour and Blair carried the State by something like 25,000 majority, thus showing a difference of 35,000 votes between the Spring election and that of the following November. The November majority was the result of intimidation.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, inquired of the Senator what the majority was in the State of New-York before the last election, and what the majority was at the last election.

Mr. MORTON said he did not propose to be interrupted now. The Senator would have an opportunity to state all these things after a while. Continuing his argument, he said it was shameful to talk about the carpet-baggers. Most of them had been soldiers who carried the flag of their country in the late war; they were pleased with the South, and settled there after the war, and were denounced for that. He had no objection to the colored men dividing their vote, but it was most unnatural to suppose they were going to vote for the men who formerly owned them as slaves.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, obtained the floor, to speak upon the resolution of Senator Schurz, but, at 4 o'clock, yielded for a motion for an executive session; after which the Senate adjourned.

A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY MR. COX IN THE HOUSE, AND REFERRED WITHOUT DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the House to-day Mr. Cox, of New-York, offered the following resolution in reference to affairs in Louisiana, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Whereas, On the 4th of January inst. officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States have interfered with and controlled the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, and certain persons claiming seats in one branch thereof have been prevented from holding the same by such military force, which acts of military intervention and control resulted in dispersing the State Legislature, and have received the sanction and ratification of the Chief Executive of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this House such intervention and control were in violation of the Federal Constitution, inasmuch as said force was not used for the purpose defined by law, and could not legally be used except for purposes thus specifically defined; that said intervention and control were subversive of the principles upon which our system of government is founded, and have no precedent in our own history or in the history of free government; that said intervention and control are defiant and insolent breaches of parliamentary privileges, and illegal and revolutionary infractions of local government, chartered liberty, and solemn treaty obligations, and, therefore, are not only unjustifiable outrages upon the State of Louisiana, but a menace to the liberty, rights, and dignity of every other State, tending to general demoralization and disorder by the overthrow of civil liberty by arbitrary power. We therefore, in the name of the people of the United States, whose representatives we are, demand the restoration of tranquillity, order, and civil discipline in said State by the immediate withdrawal of the military force of the United States from said State and the condign punishment of those guilty of this reckless usurpation.

OBITUARY.

REV. EDWIN L. JANES.

Rev. Edwin L. Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years a resident of this City and Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at Flushing, Long Island. He was born at Sheffield, Mass., on the 27th of April, 1807. From the age of eighteen to that of twenty-four he was engaged in school-teaching, a pursuit for which he evinced both taste and capacity. In 1832 he became a member of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was subsequently appointed to the care of the society in West Philadelphia. He was afterward stationed at Middletown, Del., at Elkton, Md., at St. George's Church, Philadelphia, and at other points. Several years later he was transferred to the New-York Conference, in which he became connected at different periods with the South Second Street Church, Williamsburg, and the South Fifth Street Church in Brooklyn. He was then called to Bridgeport, Conn. His last charge was the John Street Church, in this City. For a number of years past he has been one of the Secretaries of the National Temperance Society. As a scholar his attainments were high. Among the published works which bear witness of his abilities as an author, are *Wesley His Own Biographer*, and *Incidents in the Life of Bishop Asbury*. Deceased was a twin brother of Bishop Edmund S. Janes, of this City.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

John Bough, a well-known ward politician, an ex-police officer, and formerly proprietor of a liquor saloon called Olympic Hall, convicted a few days since of forgery in the first degree, was brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prosecution claim that Bough, who was brought from Jersey City on requisition, was prominently connected with the stupendous real estate frauds of Sacia & Co., the discovery of which a few months since created such excitement among holders of landed property. The specific charge on which Bough was convicted was that of forging and uttering a deed conveying certain real estate at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, the property of Osmon Reed to Jacob Allison and wife, of Haverstraw, with intent to defraud Reed. District Attorney Horace Russell, in moving for sentence, alluded to the criminal career of the prisoner, whom he characterized as a man of the very worst character. Bough had been indicted with Wesley and "Mart" Allen, Shorts and Slattery, for the Mercer street burglary, and was a well-known thief and receiver of stolen goods, as well as a professional "straw" bondsman. He kept establishments for the reception of stolen goods in Twenty-sixth street and in Jersey City, and was the acknowledged chief of the "Mart" and "Wes" Allen gang of burglars and thieves, most of whom, fortunately, have already been sent to State Prison. Considering the brilliant career of the criminal, and not wishing to deprive him of any benefits that might accrue to him by reason of previous character, the District Attorney hoped his Honor would take the prisoner's record into consideration in imposing sentence. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Bough, moved for a new trial, which was denied, and Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to twelve years in State Prison at hard labor.

A MOTHER'S HORRIBLE ACT.

The Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo*, in the case of Isabella Jenisch, indicted for murder in the first degree, in having literally roasted to death, on a red-hot stove, her little daughter Carrie, in a Washington street tenement-house, resumed its sitting in the office of District Attorney Rollins yesterday. Mary Mangan and Ellen Carroll, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Jenisch, testified that the woman was a good mother and a good neighbor, but had been addicted to drinking. They had never seen her have fits. George Donndorf, brother of the prisoner, testified that his sister was a good wife and parent. He had seen her after the burning of the child, and she displayed the utmost indifference to surrounding events, and expressed no regret for the horrible act she had committed. Charles Jenisch, husband of the prisoner, testified that his wife drank in his absence, and brought on epileptic fits. She had frequently had fits as often as two and three times in one night, and generally once or twice a week. He had never seen her act cruelly to the children, and thought she must have been in a state of frenzy, brought on by epilepsy at the time of committing the dreadful act for which she was indicted. The sesion then adjourned.

A DOUBLE SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

A decree of divorce was entered some time since in a suit brought by Edwin C. George against his wife, and yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, a motion was made on behalf of the wife to have this decree opened. The motion was made on the ground that when the summons was served upon her she had been brought within the jurisdiction of the court by a trick of her husband, the trick being that he wrote her a letter asking her to come to this City in order that they might "arrange" a divorce; that having been brought within the jurisdiction of the court by this "trick," the court, as matter of law, acquired no jurisdiction of the case. To this it was answered on behalf of plaintiff, that the defendant cannot plead ignorance of the law, having been "through the mill before," and knowing the law she must have known that a divorce could not be "arranged;" that she voluntarily remained in the City several days before the summons was served upon her; that she had commenced a cross-suit for divorce against her husband in this State, and it was no more hardship to her to plead an answer in the case brought by her husband than it was to plead a complaint in her own suit. The court took the papers, reserving decision.

THE ANSWER OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Fire Commissioners submitted their defense in writing to Mayor Wickham yesterday, but the Mayor declined to make either the charges or the reply public until he has examined both. In the meantime the Mayor is besieged with applications for the places of the accused officials, and while the delay will give him an opportunity for reflection, it is also likely to result in swelling the list of Tammany politicians who are anxious to become heads of the Fire Department.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Merchant of Venice—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Bowne, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Lion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Le Voyage en Chine—M. De Querey, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The French Spy—Putnam—Mr. Marston, Studley, and Marietta Ravel.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

Mr. Schurz's speech in the Senate yesterday turned first on the recent occurrences in Louisiana, and their legal bearings, and, secondly, on the general policy of the Government with reference to the South. He contended that the intervention of United States troops in the organization of the House of Assembly in Louisiana could not be justified under the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, because there was in these no authority given to the President to so employ them. It was idle to say that they were used upon the request of the Governor, since the Governor himself had no authority to interfere by force in the matter, and consequently could not lawfully require the aid of the United States. And the intervention, being unauthorized and for a wrong purpose, becomes a dangerous precedent. Secondly, however, this action was to a great extent a logical outgrowth of the policy of the Government, which had involved to too great a degree the use of force, and to too small a degree the employment of pacific measures. Mr. Schurz frankly conceded that the purpose of the Republican Party—the protection of the negro in his rights—was a legitimate and obligatory one, but he criticised the methods by which it had been pursued. The speech was elaborate and temperate, and the report of it will be read with interest and profit.

There was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. S. S. Cox, a resolution which, we suppose, may be regarded as embodying the Democratic proposition for dealing with Louisiana. It demanded the absolute withdrawal of the United States forces from the State. This is a very simple plan, but it goes as far toward one extreme as Gen. Sheridan's proposition for general military commissions goes toward the other. Congress has a duty to perform in this matter which cannot be evaded by any such short and easy method as Mr. Cox proposes. That duty consists in determining in whose behalf the United States Government shall act in Louisiana, when called upon to act, and in directing under what circumstances, and in what manner, the President shall employ the physical power of the Government. As the laws stand, the President is left with very loose instructions, and a much larger discretion than he can either desire or profitably employ. He is governed by laws passed many years since, and which have only incomplete application to present circumstances. It is obviously much easier for Congress to say to the President, draw off the troops, than it is to perform carefully its own duties; but it is not wise or fair to do so. The Constitution makes it primarily the duty of Congress to prescribe how the power of the Government shall be employed, and it is nonsense to declare, as Mr. Cox does in effect, that they shall not be employed at all.

The attorneys for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company appear to have been largely employed in "breaking up" checks. There is Mr. Schumaker for example. He got a check on May 28, 1872, for $275,000, "with instructions to have it broken up into a number of smaller checks." This process of division seems to have cost Mr. Schumaker a good deal of trouble. He could not conveniently get identified in Washington, and so he came on to Brooklyn, where the Trust Company was able to assist him in passing round what is vulgarly known as the "divvy." The Pacific Mail Company, or some of its irresponsible managers, relieved Mr. Schumaker of the custody of three checks for $50,000 each. The proceeds of one of these, or at least a check for that amount, was intrusted a few days later to Mr. Schumaker for payment, on the identification of a Mr. Elmore, to a still less definite entity known as Gen. Smith, conjectured to be Gen. Morgan L. Smith, now conveniently deceased. As the person who identified Gen. Smith still has doubts about what particular member of that great family it was who got the money, even this point must be kept open for further inquiry.

Mr. Charles Abert was also employed in the business of "breaking up" checks, or rather Mr. Irwin did most of the breaking up in his case, while he did the distribution And a very instructive kind of distribution it was, comprising a Postmaster General, two or three newspaper editors, a Washington correspondent or two, two doorkeepers of the House, and several professional lobbyists. The price of an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives appears to be high—much higher than that of a Washington editor. John H. Hersey got $11,000, in consideration, he says, of his uniform courtesy, but really, we presume, for his free admission of Pacific Mail lobbyists to the floor and cloak-rooms of the House, while the services of a late attaché of the *Chronicle* were purchased for $1,500. It appears to have been reserved for Mr. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, to redeem the newspapers from the charge of being bought too cheaply. The Washington representative of that journal testified to having transferred $25,000 received by him to Col. Forney, but he was unable to say how it had been earned. Altogether, yesterday's evidence at Washington is of a very extraordinary kind, and shows that when the Pacific Mail subsidy was being lobbied through Congress, there was, as one of the witnesses yesterday put it, "money in the air."

A striking instance of the evils flowing from the habit which Congressmen have of interfering with executive business will be found recited from official documents in our Washington dispatches this morning. It is there related how Mr. Roderick R. Butler, a Representative from Tennessee, and, we regret to say, a Republican, succeeded in persuading the various officials of the Treasury to approve and finally to pay a claim of some twenty-three thousand dollars, which on investigation was discovered to be fraudulent. He appears to have brought the papers in person to the department, after the claim had been rejected by a committee of the House of which he is a member, and to have "pushed" them with great persistency until he got the warrant in his own hands and to his order and that of the claimant, and he then promptly cashed it. Such a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to go unnoticed, and Mr. Butler's conduct clearly requires an investigation with a view to expulsion, if he is found guilty of aiding a fraud knowing it to be such. Meanwhile, as Butler appeared at the department armed with an indorsement of the claim from the Commissary General, we should say that the Executive could not fairly content itself with suits for the recovery of the money, but should also proceed to ascertain the exact character of the part performed by the Commissary General in this scandalous transaction.

Another legal decision has been made in the famous Arkansas contest for the Governorship. If adverse decisions have any effect, Mr. Joseph Brooks ought to see by this time that his struggle with Elisha Baxter is unavailing. Brooks' petition to oust Baxter was originally presented to the Legislature, and was rejected by a decided vote of the lower branch of that body. Next he appeared before the State Supreme Court with an application for a *quo warranto* to try the validity of Baxter's title to his office, alleging that he was a usurper, &c. The court denied this application on the ground that it had no jurisdiction, the question being wholly in the hands of the Legislature, where it was placed by the Constitution and laws of Arkansas. Brooks then brought suit in the Pulaski Circuit Court under a State statute relating to usurpation of office. The court decided in his favor, and upon this he seized upon the gubernatorial office at Little Rock. The Attorney General of the United States being appealed to by both parties, decided in favor of Baxter, May 15, 1874. Meantime an appeal had been taken to the State Supreme Court from the Pulaski Circuit Court, and this highest tribunal, as might be expected, has reaffirmed its opinion in the *quo warranto* case of 1873, declaring that it has no jurisdiction. This ought to end the controversy, if anything can.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the presence in Cooper Institute last night of two respected Republicans, it is impossible to regard the meeting itself as otherwise than a Democratic assemblage—entitled to the weight which may properly belong to such an assemblage, but not to be regarded as an expression of the Republican sentiment of the country. We are informed that on Saturday John Kelly made arrangements for at least 250 men from each Assembly District to be sent to Cooper Institute, and from first to last the meeting has been "engineered" by the very Democrats who often figured in an unfavorable light before the public during the war. The Democrats have as much right as any other class of citizens to discuss the Louisiana question; only let it be understood that they are speaking as Democrats, and not as Republicans.

It is much to be regretted that party spirit should be imported into this unhappy question, already sufficiently grave and complicated. We have done our best to secure a patient hearing for the grievances of the Southern people; we have not concealed the mistakes of our own party, and we have condemned in the strongest terms Sheridan's dispatches. Indeed, the public sentiment concerning those dispatches has been most emphatic and unmistakable. There is but one journal in this City which has defended them, and that is an obscure and disgraceful sheet published by a notorious lobbyist, whose "patriotism" is reached through his pocket. With that disgusting exception, Gen. Sheridan's intemperate language has been universally condemned. And the course which was taken by the Federal troops yesterday week is a subject which urgently requires, and must receive, the attention of Congress. With the information at present before us, we are not prepared to defend it. The entire position of affairs in Louisiana is a scandal to the country, and menaces us with great dangers. It must be put an end to; just grievances on both sides must be redressed. But the Democratic Party can only interfere in the difficulty to make it ten times worse. That interference will inevitably inflame old animosities, will excite both North and South, and will make it more difficult than ever to obtain justice and fair play. The Democrats cannot be permitted again to use the South as an implement for their party purposes. The Republican sentiment of the country in reference to the events of last week was sound and fair. The Democrats, if they wanted merely to assist the South, had better have left it to take its course. As it is, they have simply enkindled party feeling.

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Bryant both insisted that the President approves of all that has been done in New-Orleans during the past week. Gen. Belknap's dispatch is, of course, their only foundation for that view; but we think it no more than fair, before pronouncing a final judgment on the President's course, to wait and hear what he has to say in his forthcoming Message. If he indorses Gen. Sheridan's language, we can only say that we do not believe the Republican Party will support him in so doing. But let us hear first and strike, if need be, afterward. No man, not even the President, should be condemned unheard. So far we see before us two indiscreet persons—one a member of the Government, the other a Federal officer. The latter sends a foolish dispatch, and the former replies to it with another equally foolish. If, then, Mr. Evarts had confined himself to censuring Gens. Belknap and Sheridan, we should have had nothing to say. But the Administration, as a whole, cannot be included in this censure until we see what it is going to do and hear what it has to say.

While thus expressing candidly our opinions in reference to this meeting, we think it right once more to warn our own party that it cannot and must not leave Louisiana in its present condition much longer. It is not for us to say what ought to be done; that is a duty which devolves upon Congress. But what every man can see is that a serious and constant source of trouble exists in several of the Southern States, especially in Louisiana. It breaks out in one form to-day; it may break out in another form to-morrow. Some dangerous disturbances we shall always have until the immediate cause of all the difficulty is removed. The people do not believe that at present they are being ruled by the Governor whom they elected. Even the Republicans are dissatisfied with him. Mr. Kellogg recently declared that he would retire if it "would do any good." It would do a great deal of good. It would relieve Congress from a most embarrassing question, enable the people to hold another election, and remove the necessity for the propping up of the State Governor by Federal troops. For, whether a Democrat or a Republican should be elected, the people would at least have a Governor of their own choosing, and we cannot but believe that they would feel it to be to their interests to preserve order and endeavor to regain their prosperity. While Kellogg remains in office, with that wretched creature Packard at his back, we can see no way out of the difficulty. The State will be kept in turmoil and disorder; Kellogg—who is a thoroughly weak and pusillanimous man—will always be crying out for troops; rash officers will make blunders, and there may burst out any day a storm which will shake the country from one end to the other. Kellogg's withdrawal and a new election is the solution to the problem; and if Kellogg could only realize how much mischief he has done, even he would have the sense to "step down and out." But it will not do to keep a file of soldiers in the State Legislature to settle local differences or decide on the qualifications of members. There must be an end put to all that, and at once.

AN UNLUCKY COMPANY.

We should think that the shareholders in the Pacific Mail Company will be considerably taken aback upon learning that Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott have retired from the Directorship, and that Mr. Rufus Hatch and Mr. Sage have shaken hands and are now once more to give the company the benefit of their united services. These things may be intelligible enough, for aught we know, to persons behind the scenes, but so far as outside observers are concerned they defy explanation.

When, a few weeks ago, the frauds and jobbery which have been going on inside this company were brought to light, certain changes took place in the Board of Directors, and much stress was laid upon the fact that unquestionably honest men had been placed at the head of affairs. Mr. Alexandre, as President, undoubtedly afforded a guarantee that the frauds which had taken place under Stockwell would not be repeated. It was impossible that he could undo the work of the past, but it was some comfort to the shareholders to know that no more checks for $750,000 were likely to be paid out without any proper entries of the transaction on the books. Now, within a week, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Fogg, Mr. Guion, and Mr. Talcott have all retired. Why?

Our readers who have followed the exposures which have been made can easily imagine the reason. But what can explain the return of Mr. Sage to the board? On Dec. 3 he resigned, and on the same day he authorized one of our reporters to state that he had done so because he had discovered that the financial affairs of the company "were not only as bad as represented, but much worse." Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director, had been to him the previous Sunday and "made a clean breast of it." "The assets of the company"—we again quote from Mr. Sage's statement—"had been grossly overestimated, and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated." The company was "being badly managed, and was losing money." It still was "in his debt to the amount of $125,000." On the 4th of December, another of our reporters had an interview with Mr. Hatch, and on that occasion Mr. Hatch said: "Mr. Sage is a thief and a liar, and if he is not in the State Prison before long, he will be a lucky man. Yes, sir, we understand exactly where we stand in this matter." On Dec. 8, Mr. Sage addressed a long letter to the stockholders, in which he denounced Mr. Hatch as "a man of unbusiness-like habits, violent and vindictive temper, coarse language, and ill-balanced mind. His recent conduct I impute, upon satisfactory grounds, to motives the opposite of candor and disinterestedness." And now these two men have "made it up with each other," and may be said to have the company under their absolute control. The honest Directors have retired, and Hatch and Sage can do what they like. What can be thought about such an arrangement as this?

There are some things which we hope Mr. Alexandre, for the protection of his own reputation, will explain. It has been stated to us that the report of the financial affairs of the company, so repeatedly promised, was actually drawn up, and was ready for delivery toward the latter end of December. This account showed that down to the 9th of December, the floating debt of the company amounted to $1,700,000. And this information comes to us from one who was actually shown the statement referred to.

Another informant has stated to us that Rufus Hatch asked him to undertake the stevedoring contract of the company, and that he handed in an estimate. He afterward saw Hatch, who showed him a higher estimate from another competitor. "Now," said Hatch, "you can have the contract at these higher figures, if you will give me half the proceeds." The contractor objected. "But," said Hatch, "we can each make $50,000 a year out of it." The contractor said that was not his way of doing business. "Well," said Hatch, "I would kick you off of this dock like a yaller dog if I could not make something out of the contract, so get out." This story we should not publish unless we were prepared to give up the name of our informant, who is the contractor himself. And now Mr. Hatch seems to be in absolute control of the Pacific Mail Company, with Mr. Sage as his fellow Director. Did ever so gross a scandal occur before in a commercial community? We should think it was about time the stockholders stepped in to defend what remains of their property.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

In a speech of great length and diffuseness, Mr. Morris, of counsel for Mr. Tilton, yesterday opened the case against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Morris says that the most conclusive part of the evidence on his side will be reviewed to-day. Yesterday he confined himself to a commentary upon letters and statements with which the public are already familiar. The plaintiff's case will, we are informed, relate to two closely-affiliated subjects—the acts of the accused and the confessions of the accused. In regard to the first, we gather from Mr. Morris' introductory remarks, that he has merely circumstantial evidence to offer, and from the tenor of his address yesterday it would appear that the most important element in that evidence is supplied by Mr. Beecher's own letters. In fact, so far as it is now possible to judge, the case is to be tried in the courts on precisely the same evidence as that on which it has already been tried in the newspapers.

Mr. Morris began his analysis of the defendant's letters with a long commentary on the celebrated letter of contrition of Jan. 1, 1871. In regard to the phraseology of that extraordinary production, he put a number of questions which have been asked before, and which it will be one of the most essential parts of the duty of the defense to answer to the satisfaction of the average juror. The only thing that strikes us as being new in the references of Mr. Morris to this stage of the case is the statement that Mr. Beecher's expressions of deep and passionate contrition could not have been due to the advice he gave Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband, because the letter was written nearly a month before the date when the advice was given. The disputed question about who paid Bessie Turner's school bills is assumed by Mr. Morris to have been answered to the detriment of the defendant, and we are assured that it was Mr. Beecher, and not Mr. Tilton, who was anxious to get that remarkable young person out of the way.

It may be assumed that the opening for the plaintiff will conclude to-day. It is quite possible that very shortly thereafter the defense may raise some of those preliminary motions which they are believed to have still in reserve. The legal status of Mr. Tilton may be questioned, because of his having "condoned" his wife's alleged offense, because of his being open to the charge of having used it for the purpose of extracting money, or because of his own teaching and example being of a character sufficient to raise the plea that, even if guilty, his wife was acting, in the eye of the law, under his influence. As the establishing of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher is the main object of the trial, it may be supposed, however, that the defense will now rely rather on the strength of their own case than on the technical weakness of that of their adversaries. In any event, some evidence will be needed on which to ground such points as those referred to. The public are thus not likely to be disappointed of a rehash of the familiar literature of the scandal by any premature motion to dismiss the complaint.

VALMESADA.

If Count Valmesada once more assumes the Captain Generalship of Cuba, he will go to that unfortunate island with a determination to literally "crush out" the rebellion. Indeed, he makes his acceptance of the post that has been tendered him conditional on his having 20,000 more troops. It was in 1868, while Valmesada was in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, that the insurrection began. Although the rising was somewhat premature, Valmesada found it difficult to manage. His first vain-glorious expeditions were comparatively unsuccessful; and before the year had closed he was obliged to demand reinforcement, which gave him an army of 32,000, in addition to the 20,000 with which he began the campaign, and the 40,000 Volunteers, who, from then until now, have done the swaggering for the entire army. The military history of those opening years of the rebellion has since been practically repeated. With varying fortunes, the cause of the insurgents has contrived to exist. It may never triumph, but it has never yet been utterly suppressed. It is possible that Valmesada may accomplish in 1875 what he failed to do so long ago.

But the appointment of such a brutal soldier and imperious official as Valmesada has approved himself, means terror to Cuba. It was under his orders, while still General in Chief, that every male citizen over fifteen years of age, found in the country and away from home, was shot unless he could satisfactorily account for his movements. It was he who ordered that every house which did not display a white flag should be burned, and that all women and children found living alone on their farms should be forcibly removed to the nearest cities in possession of the Spaniards. It was Valmesada who made war upon women, branding them as felons or slaves. When Gen. De Rodas succeeded Dulce, he brought an additional force of 30,000 with him. And when the Volunteers, then actually ruling the island, drove Gen. De Rodas from his office in 1870, it was the ferocious Valmesada who was demanded as his successor. Valmesada, as Captain General, fulfilled the expectations of his most sanguinary admirers. One of his first acts was to issue a series of terrible orders directed against the insurgents. The amnesty which he deceitfully offered was more dreaded than his vengeance, and this was bloody indeed. It was ordered that no quarter should be shown to prisoners captured from the rebel force; they were to be shot forthwith; and even those who surrendered voluntarily were to be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. It was during his term of office that eight school-boys were barbarously shot in Havana for an alleged desecration of the grave of Castanon; and it was during the same terrible period that the civilized world was horrified by the excesses of the soldiers and the Volunteers, who really dictated Valmesada's appointment and compelled his resignation. When he was finally succeeded by Ceballos, in June, 1872, Cuba had been desolated not only by war, but by a relentless and needless butchery. The finances were deranged; commerce was made a means of extortion, and foreigners were universally regarded as enemies and spies. Up to August of that year, nearly 14,000 Cubans had been killed in battle, and the Spanish authorities admitted that 43,500 prisoners had been put to death. The drain on Spanish resources, both in men and money, had been tremendous, over seventy millions having been spent during the first three years of the war. More than 80,000 men had meanwhile been sent from Spain to quell the rebellion. This is Valmesada's record in Cuba.

No man can tell what will be the ultimate fate of the unhappy island. At present, the rebels are not in a condition to cause much apprehension of their exploits. They are scattered in the mountains and forests; they keep up a distressing and annoying guerrilla warfare. The Captain General declares that their extermination is difficult, if not impossible. But though the rebels are not formidably aggressive, they exist as a permanent source of disturbance. They have neither seaport nor seat of Government; but they maintain an organization, and when things are at their quietest, they break out in a way which tells the world that they still live and fight. It is a question how long such a wasteful and cruel warfare shall be permitted in the interest of civilization and humanity. It is not a question, however, as to the effect that Valmesada's appointment will have upon the Cubans. It is possible that his administration will be made easier than it was in 1871, when the Volunteers ruled in Havana. But his stupid brutality will exasperate the people whom he ought to pacify and win back to their allegiance. The very name of this headstrong tyrant will kindle a new fire in the smoldering embers of the Cuban revolution. As Captain General, he will not so much represent the Bourbon monarchy and the period of political reaction, as brute force and unreasoning will.

OUR FORCING-HOUSE.

When a gardener desires to produce tulips in December, or asparagus in March, he has to resort only to his forcing-house. By this simple means he plays havoc with the almanac and brings confusion upon the season. The skillful operator will give you pears in the late Winter and strawberries at Christmas. We all know that "Boston buds" are thereby perennial and lettuce expands its succulent leaves—under glass—all the year round. Nay, more, we recollect having read an account of an experiment with blue glass, by which curious means one philosopher was able to develop a yearling heifer in a few months from a calf which, without the influence of actinic rays, might have grown from vealhood into bovine maturity by the slow process of conservative nature. Money nowadays will buy almost anything that in older times would be considered "out of season." The truth is that artificial and expensive processes have so well supplemented and improved on Nature that the old-fashioned rotation of the seasons is well-nigh forgotten, except by those whose daily duties call them into the streets to face the storms of Winter or the blasts of Summer, and to take up the daily burden of life without regard to the discoveries which science and wealth have applied. It is, perhaps, a question whether the material man is any happier for this inversion of the year—this abolition of the seasons. It is even a question if we shall stop with what we have done. One ingenious writer has gravely discussed a project which involves the construction of an entire city under glass, giving to a large population the tropic fruits and sweets in the lap of a New-England Winter. We may not immediately see such an anticipation of Summer, but it is possible that in mental development we may be living in a forcing-house.

The education and development of the mind is more forced than any other growth known to the modern observer. The men of to-day, those who occupy places of honor, trust, and emolument, were educated in a way so different from that provided for this generation they almost blush to recall it. In the public or private schools, where they laid the foundation of their education, they usually spent about six hours of each day studying and preparing their lessons, which were recited before they left the building. If they were deficient they were punished by some means, the most frequent of which was being kept in until they had committed and recited their exercise. Whether it was *Virgil* or *Lindley Murray*, the lesson was conned and disposed of in the school-room. That over, the scholar was released to round-ball or skating, to which he rushed with the appetite and wild whoop of a young Comanche. The youths of this generation are not so trained. The young scholar of 1875, in city or country, is a pale lad who goes to school only to recite the lessons laboriously learned at home. He has no hours of leisure; he has small space for play. Cooped up a few hours in the school-room, he is let loose only to study at home. If he goes to the opera or circus with his fond parents, he studies his Greek roots between the acts or snatches an anxious look at his algebra while the supernumeraries are raking over the sawdust. To older people, who have a vivid remembrance of the wild rush of their own boyhood, all this seems very sad as well as mistaken. Perhaps it is all right. Some of us recollect what sad dogs our wild freedom made of us; but the best of us will wonder what sort of men are to be made of the solemn little prigs of to-day.

Our social and educational forcing-house seems especially to develop what is known as "the gift of gab." If there is any vice of public life which, more than downright dishonesty, deserves the reprobation of all thoughtful men, it is our tendency to overmuch gab. Too much talk ruined Greece and Rome. If Catiline had been tongue-tied he might have lived a prosperous gentleman for many happy years. To be sure, we do not know much about this grac less demagogue except what Cicero has told us, and Cicero was prouder of his having outtalked Catiline than of all the rest of his somewhat wordy achievements. But the collegian or school-boy of the present is forced into an orator before he is in his teens. Boys and young men, (we had almost said old men,) need to be rigorously sat upon rather than anything else. They bud into orators, essayists, and writers of statements with wonderful facility. With such rapid and premature development there must be some waste. Your December strawberry, after all, is not the honest and fragrant fruit that has slowly ripened beneath the ardent influences of Summer suns. Perhaps we have no right to find fault. We who criticise will not have the bother of living in the world which is to be governed by the young brood now growing up in our educational hot-houses. But it is barely possible that in the future, when the flabby sinews shall relax and the spongy brains grow dull, the generation whose light tread is behind us shall complain that it has been hardly used. After all, the homes and schools of to-day, though tenanted by the future voters, Governors, and legislators of our country, are made by the men of to-day. It is not altogether certain that they are wisely made.

EDUCATIONAL FREEDOM IN FRANCE.

It was happily reserved for M. Edouard Laboulaye, one of the most eloquent and concise speakers in the French National Assembly, to give to the world a definite idea of the condition of sentiment in that body with regard to the liberty of the higher education. In the stirring debates elicited by the "project of law" against which the clerical party massed all its formidable strength, but which received the hearty support of all sincere friends of republicanism, the voice of M. Laboulaye was heard often and to good advantage. He has, in the highest sense, what Frenchmen call the "courage of his opinions;" he always gives things their right names, and he never shrinks from a hard fight because of fears that he may excite new hostilities against himself. In his recent speech he frankly avowed himself a member of that party which dates from the days of the *Constituante;* which was formed under the influence of American ideas; which edited the famous principles of 1789; which, "proscribed by the Convention, reappeared in France under the Restoration, and found its most eloquent interpreter in Benjamin Constant." Thus placing himself on the platform whence the elder partisans of absolute liberty of thought, speech, conscience, and instruction have long since disappeared, he declared war against the two other parties in the Assembly—that of absolute despotism, which proposes to rigidly restrict educational privileges, and that which clings to the monarchical tradition of an education limited and hampered in a thousand ways by the State.

The project of law relative to public instruction presented to the Assembly by the Commission of which M. Laboulaye was one of the most prominent and active members, was fortunate only so far as its first article was concerned. This article was simply "Higher instruction is free." This was a bold and successful step, and the friends of freedom took courage. But not even the ingenuity and eloquent speech of Laboulaye, nor the disgust with which the pitiful special pleading of M. De Cumont, the Minister of Public Instruction and the creature of the clericals, seems to have inspired every one who heard him, could save the bill from changes which absolutely nullified the results of the passage of the first article. The amendment, artfully introduced and fought through with consummate skill by the Right, was like a bombshell in the camp of the Commission. The second article of the project of law provided that every Frenchman of full age, and in possession of his civil rights, should have "the right to open courses and to give conferences;" in other words, made teaching absolutely free for any religious denomination. But in this unfortunate article Dupanloup and his clerical allies contrived to insert an amendment condemning all individual initiative in matters of education, and according the much desired liberty only to "associations." The article or section so amended was accepted, and the bill thus mutilated was sent back to the Commission. The amendment also provides that the "association" specified shall be composed of at least three persons, and that each of these persons "must have the grade of doctor." This of course at once nullifies the desired action of the law, and relegates individual liberty to the obscurity where it has so long languished in France. It is not singular that the Commission which had nourished sanguine hopes of a triumph for freedom, was a little depressed after its defeat, and that it was half inclined to withdraw altogether its educational "project of law."

The temporary defeat of the bill as originally conceived is thought to have been of much benefit, as clearly defining the real positions of all parties in the Assembly in regard to the question. The Liberals outside of the Assembly do not feel quite as sore over the defeat as do those within it; and the *Siècle*, of Paris, whose columns have been open to vigorous support of the bill from the moment it was drafted, finds heart to say: "Although the balloting gave a majority—one of a few votes only—to our adversaries, we will not, on the whole, complain of the result of the *séance;*" and adds, "Frank situations are very much to our taste;" by which it means that the fight can be made all the fiercer, now that the enemy has come out of its various ambuscades and ranged itself in order of battle.

One of the specially noticeable features of this important debate was the earnestness of the clericals in opposing a liberty which is as sure to come, under a republican government, as daylight in the morning. Every advocate of the repressive régime appeared really to believe, with M. De Cumont, that the educational project of law reported by the Commission, if adopted, would surely "engender chaos and anarchy." Each one scoffed at "individual liberty," and at all appeals for it; and there were many even who seemed absolutely to sustain Church tyranny for no other reason than that they feared the liberty sought might, if given, "like a river in inundation"—to quote the words of one of the Catholic advocates—"overflow its banks, and upset everything in its passage."

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

George H. Boker, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; Theodore Corriaino, of Illinois, Consul at Bristol; George Manley, of Tennessee, Minister Resident to Ecuador; Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, Consul at Barmen; William Youngblood, of New-York, Consul at Zacatecas.

Postmasters.—Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio; Porter K. Holden, Belmont, N. Y.; J. B. Marshall, Gold Hill, Nev.; Fayette W. Crane, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Navy.—Charles Thomas Hibbett, to be Assistant Surgeon: Master William W. Kimball, to be Lieutenant, and Ensigns Willie Killenon M. C. Dimock, and H. C. Nye, to be Masters.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

John M. Thacher, of Virginia, Commissioner of Patents; Marcus S. Hopkins, of Virginia, Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office; Albert G. Edwards, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis; John G. Kegley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Virginia; S. S. Farwell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Iowa District; C. E. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kan.; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Republican Land District, Kan.

Postmasters.—Nelson B. Sherwin at Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Sullivan, Harrisburg, Va.; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Ill.; John Berger, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Thomas Yost, Hollister, Cal.; John F. Greeley, Truckee, Nev.; Samuel E. Bates, Merced, Cal.; Temple Dodge Malden, Mass.; John S. Fay, Marlborough, Mass.; A. B. Galucia, Dedham, Mass.; J. G. Pool, Randolf, Mass.; Nathan Galpin, Boonesborough, Iowa; P. R. Goold, Littleton, N. H.; S. B. Webster, Monticello, Ill.; John M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; John Bale, Stapleton, N. Y.; E. A. Mead, Moravia, N. Y.; E. H. Davis, Avon, N. Y.; John G. Bibb, University of Virginia; Hall Anderson, Lancaster, N. H.; W. P. Allan, Winchester, Ky.; Rowan White, Oakland, Md.; H. A. Moore, Bryan, Texas; R. C. Rainey, Georgetown, S. C.; L. G. Johns, Seward, Neb.; M. A. Frank, Falls City, Neb.; W. R. McAllister, Grand Island, Neb.; J. P. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas; O. C. Morehead, Bremond, Texas; J. P. Bayly, Warrenton, Va.

AN ORDER FROM THE JUSTICES OF THE GENERAL TERM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Justices of the General Term to-day issued an order directing the County Treasurers of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, Schenectady, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Fulton, Warren, Montgomery, Franklin, Clinton, St. Lawrence, Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties to file their reports with the General Term on or before the 16th inst., they having failed to do so up to this time, or proceedings will be commenced against them.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Commercial Travelers' Association, of the State of New-York, met in convention at the Empire House to-day. James H. Eaton, of Syracuse, was elected President. The constitution of the association was so amended as to admit members up to forty-five years of age. A resolution was adopted remitting the annual membership fee of this year. This evening the association had a banquet and ball at the Empire House. The next annual meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in January, 1876.

THE DIRECT CABLE—NOTHING HEARD OF THE FARADAY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 11.—Nothing has been heard of the Direct Cable Company's steamer Faraday since she put to sea twenty-four days ago to try to pick up her cable and finish laying it to the shore. It is supposed that she has gone home.

Steamers arriving here from Europe report having experienced very stormy weather.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 11.—The nomination of candidates for the Ontario Legislature took place throughout Ontario to-day. An act passed at the late session increased the number of members from eighty-two to eighty-eight, and created eight new constituencies, the towns of Niagara and Bothwell having been removed from the list and merged in adjoining constituencies. The elections take place Monday next.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 11.—The dead-lock in the Senate still continues. No organization was effected to-day. Adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. Mr. Purman, member of Congress, arrived here yesterday. In the House to-day he presented a certificate of re-election as Representative from Jackson County. Motion was made to swear in Mr. Purman. Mr. Hicks, (Independent,) offered a resolution to refer the case to a committee to inquire if Mr. Purman has resigned as Congressman. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost. The House adjourned without action till to-morrow.

ALBANY.

REASSEMBLING OF THE POLITICIANS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE CHAIRMANSHIPS ON THE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES—HOW THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AFFECT COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS—THE SECTARIAN PHASE OF THE SENATORSHIP QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1875.

The capital has begun to wear again a busy political aspect, and members of the Legislature, lobbyists, politicians and local officials of all grades of position and influence arrive by every train from East, West, North, and South. While there are comparatively few of the leaders of either party here at present, there will, within the next six hours, be the greatest and most important gathering of the session here, as by that time the last trains of the day will be in, and all who wish to witness the opening of the Senatorial canvass must be here to-night, as the work is to begin to-morrow. There is no question of any magnitude to be disposed of before the Senatorship is taken up, excepting the announcement by Speaker Maguire of the committees of the Assembly, and in most instances these are provided for. As regards the chairmanships, there is every reason to believe that the appointments will be as follows:

Ways and Means—Mr. Hammond, of Ontario.
Canals—Mr. Page, of Oswego.
Judiciary—Mr. Washburn, of New-York.
Railroads—Mr. Mackin, of Dutchess.
Cities—Mr. Sherman, of Oneida.
Commerce and Navigation—Mr. Oakley, of Queens.
Insurance—Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston.
Privileges and Elections—Mr. Davis, of Washington, to whom also will be accorded the second place on Ways and Means, and the second place on Canals.
Banks—Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins.
National Affairs—Mr. Johnson, of Oswego.
Grievances—Mr. Kraack, of Ulster.
Subcommittee of the Whole—(the "Grinding Committee")—Mr. McGroarty, of Kings.

At this hour this is as nearly the true position of affairs as is known by any man at present in Albany, so far as these important Chairmanships are concerned. There will doubtless be a comparatively new committee created in a few days to meet the requirements of the legislation demanded under the amendments to the Constitution, though this committee will be virtually constructed on an old one. I mean the Committee on General, Local, and Special Laws. This committee was created mainly through the efforts of Gen. Husted in 1872, and in that year did some important work, but in 1873 and 1874 its labors were of comparatively slight importance. It consisted at that time of five members. Now it is proposed to make it a committee of nine, and to be composed of the strongest and best men at the command of the Speaker. Its labors will chiefly comprise the framing and revision of new and the amendment of old general laws, and it will in effect largely supersede the Judiciary Committee. For this proposed new committee Mr. Kennedy, of Kings County, will almost certainly receive the appointment as Chairman, and he will also be second on the Judiciary. Mr. Sheil, of Westchester, is also to be put on this latter committee. As at present named in the Blue Book there are thirty-two Assembly committees, but quite a number of these will cease to exist, as, under the amended Constitution their former functions have ceased to exist. Among them may be named the Committees on Claims, Roads and Bridges, Charitable and Religious Societies, Agriculture, Petitions of Aliens, Civil Divisions, Two-thirds and Three-fifths bills, and the Affairs of Villages. The Committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs, the Manufacture of Salt, and others of like broad character, the subject matter of whose consideration is an affair of State control and administration, will, of course, be continued. Outside of the committees above designated as important, the business heretofore done by the committees not so designated, will be supervised by the Committee on the Judiciary, or the new Committee on General Local and Special Laws, the title of which will probably be altered to Committee on Legislation.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The real struggle on the United States Senatorship will begin to-morrow, or as soon as the committeeships have been finally determined by announcement. There is little real news on the Senatorial canvass, the most important item, perhaps, being that relating to the sectarian feeling which some parties have endeavored to awaken. This phase of the discussion was started in a local paper published here, called the *Sunday Press*, which is quite earnest in Mr. Kernan's support, and it is generally regarded as a development of mistaken and misdirected zeal. No class of partisans of the candidates already in the field deprecate it more thoroughly than do the supporters and friends of Mr. Murphy, who say that they could not as Democrats raise such a question as that of a man's religious belief or creed, the broadest range of liberty in which is one of the oldest planks in the Constitution as well as the soundest and most cherished of Democratic platforms. They urge that while the fact that Mr. Kernan is a Roman Catholic should be no bar or impediment to his canvass or election, it is at the same time no reason or argument to be used in his favor, and the best way to deal with it will be for Mr. Kernan's friends to leave it untouched, as Mr. Murphy's supporters state they mean to do, collectively and as individuals. Messrs. Scott Lord and T. D. Spriggs, two of Gov. Seymour's friends and political supporters are here, quartered at the Delavan, and it was reported that Gov. Seymour himself was to be in the city to-day, but he has thus far failed to appear. It is now said he will not be present until to-morrow. On the other hand, there are reports prevalent that he has concluded not to come at all, and that his health has within the past two days been somewhat impaired. No canvass has yet been made of Kernan's actual strength, and it is undoubted that there are many men who are expected to vote for him who have not yet announced their fealty to his cause, and cannot be reckoned on as sure in his behalf. This I learn from a member who is himself a most uncompromising Kernan man. These gentlemen are not yet ready to speak, and dislike to commit themselves too early in the game. The managers and supporters of Mr. Murphy's interests, on the other hand, are known to be tireless in their vigilance and industry, and have got every man whom they esteem as their friend counted and placed under their direct control, through a scrutinous and exacting canvass of their present strength and a careful estimate of the number of those who, they believe, can yet be brought to the support of their candidate.

ELECTION OF A COLONEL IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the officers of the Ninth Infantry, Lieut. Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, last evening, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, of Major Gen. Shaler's staff, was unanimously elected Colonel. A deputation of officers waited on Col. Gildersleeve and informed him of their choice. Col. Gildersleeve expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to give the matter his consideration. As the acceptance of the office would be no promotion, it is probable the Colonel will decline to accept it, as had he desired a field officer's position, he would have retained his position as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE PARK THEATRE.

A season of opera bouffe was entered upon at the Park Theatre last evening, with the agreeable accompaniment of a numerous and fashionable audience. A new work was performed to give particular *éclat* to the occasion. The novelty was a three-act opera-comique called "Le Voyage en Chine," and it was made known by a company of artists, including principally familiar faces. If the first and second acts of "Le Voyage en Chine" were equal to the third, M. Bazin's achievement would have wrought an excellent impression. As it is, the first two acts of his opera are much too rich in dialogue for an English-speaking audience, while the music is not original or fluent enough to compensate for the prodigious quantity of talk. We can readily understand the causes of the success of "Le Voyage en Chine" in Paris. Its libretto is of the most neatly constructed kind; its language is unexceptionably good, and the music to which M. Bazin has wedded the text is graceful in form, piquant in motives and treatment, and full of opportunities for the clever singers the Opera Comique Theatre possesses. American audiences, however, are not yet ripe for opera comique, and an opera bouffe public must have more action, more tunes, and more downright fun than are to be found in the production under notice. Hence we apprehend that "Le Voyage en Chine" will not have a protracted run. The story it unfolds is very simple. *Henri De Kernoisan*, an officer in the French Navy, has become in secret the husband of *Marie*, daughter of an obstinate old *bourgeois*. By a strange mishap, *Henri*, just before coming to ask *Marie's* father for the hand of the maiden he has already made his own, wins the ill-will of the parent. *Pompéry* does his best to compel *Marie* to wed a young dandy, *Alidor De Rosenville* by name, but in vain. At length *Henri* lights upon a plan by which to force *Pompéry* to consent to his marriage. The *Pompéry* family are to visit a man-of-war, and *Henri* manages to get them aboard his own ship. Then he declares he is on his way to China, and that the only condition on which he will put them ashore is that *Marie* and he are united in matrimony at once. *Pompéry* refuses, but, in an evil hour, tries his hand at inciting a mutiny among the crew. At *Henri's* suggestion, the sailors fool *Pompéry* to the top of his bent, and, of course, they finally denounce him. A mock drum-head trial; a threat to instantly execute the ringleaders, and the decision of *Pompéry* to accept *Henri* as a son-in-law instead of an executioner, preface the finale. As we have already implied, the music in the third act is by far the best. A well-written sailors' chorus, with which the act opens, and a prettily-harmonized prayer, are noticeable among the numbers of this part of "Le Voyage en Chine," though as a lyric work it really contains nothing remarkable. The new opera was nicely sung and acted at the Park. M. De Quercy, an artist who had not previously been heard in this City, appeared as *Henri*, and although a little mature in point of voice and physique for the part intrusted to him, approved himself a tenor of culture and an animated and experienced comedian. Mlle. Minelly, whose skill as a songstress has often had mention in these columns, was quite equal to the character of *Marie*. M. Duplan, one of the best *comiques* we have ever had in opera bouffe, pictured *Pompéry* with unflagging humor, and M. Valaire, stage manager of the company, contributed to the entertainment a capital sketch of *Bonneteau*, an old provincial notary. But the hit of the evening was made by M. De Beer, who personated *Anatole*. M. De Beer has a very comical and mobile face, and a great deal of natural eccentricity, and, moreover, he takes the trouble to elaborate his least important characterizations. To the latter fact, in this case, is to be mainly ascribed his success in the third act of "Le Voyage en Chine." He has undoubtedly made a very careful study of sea-sickness, and his imitation of that droll, but, in truth painful malady—an imitation free from coarse action of any kind—kept the audience laughing throughout the whole third act. M. Bazin's opera, it is only necessary to add, has been appropriately set at the Park, and its recital is as good, in the matter of ensemble, as nine French representations of every ten are sure to be. There will be no change of programme this week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A gentleman whose name is given in the bills as Ciprico appeared at this theatre last evening in the rôle of *Edmund Kean*, in a drama of that name, and produced a tolerably favorable impression. The honors of the evening were, however, bestowed, and deservedly so, on Mr. Sheldon, who played the part of *Calcium*, Manager of a band of strolling players, with a real appreciation of the requirements of the character, the delivery of the mock heroics in which he occasionally indulged not being at all overdone. The play, which is, we believe, from the French, is full of incidents and lively dialogue; it has been unusually well set at Wood's. "Kean" will be repeated every evening during the week, and, at the matinées, "The Workingmen of New-York" will be given, with Mr. Sheldon as *Dick Moran*.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mrs. Wardell, an old resident and well-known boarding-house keeper of Long Branch, left her home on Friday morning, the 8th inst., for the purpose of doing some marketing, but has not returned since. A woman, thought to be Mrs. Wardell, with a dark blue veil covering her face, and wearing a water-proof cloak, got on the train that day at Branchport Station, and purchased a ticket of the conductor for Philadelphia, but upon reaching Whiting's Station, on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, she left the train, and has not since been seen. She is supposed to be deranged, and to have wandered off into the woods in that vicinity. Search has been made, but thus far without result.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met again yesterday to receive and consider testimony presented by rival candidates for seats in the new General Committee. The chief business of the day was the hearing of evidence of frauds practiced at the primary election in the Seventh Assembly District.

The contestants from this district say that 7,000 votes were polled in two hours at the election, and that many persons who voted were not entitled to vote. There were 4,100 ballots counted, the inspectors certifying that the ticket headed by Martin T. McMahon received 3,400, and the ticket headed by Algernon S. Sullivan, 700. It was, the contestants claim, impossible that 4,100 legal votes could be cast, as the total Democratic vote of the district at the late election was only 2,279. The McMahon party contend that the election was fair, and that a number of those who voted for Sullivan were repeaters. The protests of the contestants for seats from the Eighth Assembly District were next received, and a paper signed by eight of the supposed opponents to the "regular" ticket, stating that their names had been used without their consent, was also presented. The committee reserved its decision in both instances. It is probable that the "regular" delegation from the Eighth Assembly District will be admitted, and that a compromise will be made in the case of the Seventh. Contestants from the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts and Twenty-third Ward will be next heard.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor House.

Col. W. B. Beck, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman Green B. Raum, of Illinois, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman elect W. W. Warren, of Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Union Square Hotel.

DRAGON FLIES IN MARYLAND.

Prof. P. R. Uhler, in a lecture on "Dragon Flies," at the Academy of Sciences rooms, in Baltimore, said that there were over 100 species of dragon fly in Maryland, more than in all Europe. He exhibited diagrams and about thirty specimens of the dragon fly, showing their great variety of form and peculiarities of pattern of marking. They are hatched in ten days, and ten months is the longest period of their life. They possess no stings, and are harmless.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

GERMAN WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO SANTANDER.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The German war vessels Albatross and Nautilus, which had arrived at Christiansand, Norway, from Santander, Spain, were ordered to return to the latter place. One of them has already arrived there.

A CARLIST DEFEAT IN VALENCIA—RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDERS OF MERIT.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Official intelligence has been received at the Ministry of War of an engagement in the Province of Valencia, between the Carlists and national troops, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of forty killed and many wounded. Forty of the insurgents were taken prisoners.

The Spanish orders of Charles III., Isabella, the Catholic, and Marie Louise have been re-established.

THE KING TO ENTER MADRID ON THURSDAY—DON CARLOS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR—ACTIVE OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED AGAINST HIM.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—King Alfonso will enter the capital on Thursday next.

It is reported that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The Government will accordingly direct the resumption of active operations against him a few days.

RECOGNITION BY GERMANY DEFERRED TILL THE ANTI-PROTESTANT DECREE AT CADIZ IS REPEALED.

LONDON, Jan. 12—6 A. M.—The *Times* this morning says it has reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has intimated to Spain that the German Government will defer recognition of King Alfonso until the decree suspending two Protestant newspapers and closing the Protestant Chapel in Cadiz is repealed.

GERMANY.

THE LANDSTURM BILL PASSED BY THE REICHSTAG TO ITS SECOND READING.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—In the Reichstag to-day the Landsturm bill passed to its second reading. The most important clause, which gives the Government power to supply the Landwehr from the Landsturm, was agreed to by a vote of 176 to 104.

The members of the *Fortschritt* voted with the minority.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

NEWS FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND PERU.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The general aspect of the Republic is so peaceful that there is no news of importance to communicate.

The arrival of the steam-ship City of Peking, with her large size and four masts, on the 21st ult., created quite a sensation. The ship was thrown open to the public for two days, a privilege of which a great many people availed themselves. She is expected to sail in a few days for San Francisco.

ECUADOR.

A new President has not yet been elected. The financial condition of the Republic is in a very irregular state from the Executive tampering too much with monetary matters. The Government has protested against the Peruvian Exploring Expedition having surveyed the Morona branch of the Amazon into the Ecudorian territory. The small-pox prevails at Guayaquil in an epidemic form. quiet, but at Cajamarca the rebel party were still making hostile demonstrations. A party of the Montonera brigands stopped the train on the Oroya Railroad and took $1,000 from the Paymaster, on the plea that it was Government money and not private property.

PERU.

Affairs in Peru up to the 22d ult., with respect to the revolutionary movement headed by Pierola, were still in an uncertain state, notwithstanding the victories of President Prado and the Government forces operating under his direction. Pierola, though forced to leave his intrenched position at Tarata, had made a stand at another place called Tarata, with, the last report is, some 200 men, about twenty leagues to the interior of Tacua, where the President has his head-quarters. The battalion of Pichincha and the Lancers were in pursuit. Other forces had been directed to prevent any union between the bandits or *montoneros* of Albarracin and the retiring forces of the rebel party. The wounded and some prisoners were being forwarded to Moquequa.

The *La Sociedad* and *La Verdad*, the leading ultromontane papers in Lima, come out in favor of the revolution party. It was uncertain when President Prado and the Government forces would return to Lima.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY BY THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT VICKSBURG—SEARCHERS FOR ARMS STEALING MONEY—TESTIMONY OF SHERIFF CROSBY.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 11.—When the committee met this morning the Chairman, Mr. Conger, announced that the committee would close its sittings in Vicksburg on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

George Walton, colored, testified that preceding the August election he was Register. That armed men patrolled the streets. Men came to the Third Ward registration place with arms. Some colored men told him they were afraid to register.

Catherine Wiggins testified her house in the city had been broken open by men searching for guns. They took $24 just received as pension money.

George Stith, colored, Justice of the Peace, testified that Cook, Toles, and Shepperd were taken out and killed near Haynes' Bluff. They were members of his club, and were not in the fight here. He had left there through fear.

Jane Shields swore her house was searched for arms, and a trunk robbed of $15, and her life threatened.

Stephen Cox, colored, testified that he was Judge of Election in the Second Ward; that the ballot-box was destroyed as heretofore, reported, and that original tally sheets were also destroyed, and returns made from tally kept by a spectator.

Oliver Kelley, colored, stated that his house was searched for guns, and that $75 in money was taken.

Several others testified to similar treatment.

Sylvia McKinney testified that her husband was killed in a fight on the Jackson road, and buried by her and four other women.

Hamilton Slaughter and George Jones, colored, stated that they were taken from the house of a farmer near the Jackson road, on the day of the fight, together with three other negroes, and marched a short distance from the house by a party of mounted men, who then shot Hamilton in the shoulder and Jones through the arm, and Jack Barlow, who was with them, was killed outright. The rest immediately ran, and made their escape, but Jones was again slightly wounded in the back while running.

Peter Crosby, colored Sheriff, was examined at great length by Gen. Hurlburt, and the main points of his testimony were to the effect that he had had resigned because he thought his life would be endangered by a refusal, and the second time for the same reason, and that Adjt. Gen. Packer so advised him, as he thought his (Packer's) life was in danger unless he (Crosby) resigned; that Col. Miller suggested his resignation in the first place, and that the Board of Supervisors accepted his resignation while he was in jail and surrounded by guards. He stated that after he was forced to resign by the taxpayers he went to Jackson and consulted with the Governor and other State officials, who informed him he had the authority to summon a posse of the county to regain his office. He had requested a friend, who he declined to name, to write his so-called proclamation for publication in the *Plaindealer*, but it was written in much stronger language than he wanted, and published in handbills, and distributed without his knowledge. When he reached here and found this out, he had published an explanation. He gave Owen and Slith verbal orders to summon a posse for Monday, but at the request of prominent citizens and Gen. Packer, he had tried to get horses to send couriers to countermand this, but failing to get horses, he had hired five men to go on different roads to stop the men, which they failed to do. Owen and Slith only were instructed to summon men. He then detailed his arrest and imprisonment, which did not differ materially from other testimony, except that he was not allowed the freedom stated by others.

The committee goes to Jackson on Wednesday.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE CHANGES IN THE PACIFIC MAIL DIRECTORY.

A SCHEME OF MR. RUFUS HATCH—REASON WHY HE DESIRED MR. SAGE'S RETURN—THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

The inside history of the intrigue which resulted in the restoration of Mr. Russell Sage to his former position as Director of the Pacific Mail Company is rather interesting. The entire scheme, it would seem, was engineered by Mr. Rufus Hatch. At a recent meeting of the Directors Mr. Hatch once more deemed it advisable to "make a clean breast of it," and, representing to his colleagues the desperate straits of the company, asked them what they were willing to do to save the credit of the concern. Much to his disgust the Directors did not evince that desire to keep the American flag upon the seas that animates the breasts of Mr. Hatch and Mr. John Roach. They were willing to subscribe amongst them the magnificent sum of $15,000, and no more. Mr. Hatch, it is said, could not restrain his indignation at the niggardliness, and want of patriotic spirit manifested, and contemptuously exclaimed: "After all, Russell Sage's little finger is worth the whole caboodle of you," whereupon he dashed out of the room. Some time after the date of this meeting Mr. Hatch made one of his disinterested trips to Washington. While he was absent, Mr. Alexandre, the President, receiving an instalment of the subsidy, sent for Mr. Sage, and offered payment of the $125,000 owed to him by the company. Mr. Sage, on learning of the financial difficulties of the corporation consented to take $100,000 and allow the balance of $25,000 to remain in the company's treasury. On learning this, Mr. Hatch expressed a determination to have Sage back as a Director in the company, and, characteristically enough, allowed no obstacle to stand in the way of his design. His efforts in this direction, as already stated, resulted in the election of Mr. Sage yesterday as a Director. The election of Mr. Sage was proposed in the following resolution, offered by Mr. Smith:

Whereas, Mr. Rufus Hatch has, upon full investigation of the charges made by him against Mr. Russell Sage, late President of the company, ascertained that he was mistaken, and has stated to this board that he takes pleasure in withdrawing the same; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the charges made by Mr. Rufus Hatch are withdrawn by him, and that a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to Mr. Russell Sage.

The fact of his election was made known to Mr. Sage by the receipt of the following communication:

Hon. Russell Sage, No. 25 William street:

DEAR SIR: By directions of the Board of Directors of this company, I have the pleasure to hand you the inclosed copy of resolution, passed unanimously at a special meeting held this day, and also notice of your unanimous election as Director of the company.

Yours very truly, THOMAS T. GAMBLE, Secretary.

ANOTHER STORY

Another story in regard to the matter is that the real reason influencing Hatch in his desire for the return of Sage was that he had ascertained that Messrs. Guion, Alexandre, and Talcott had determined to get rid of him, and he believed that the only means to save himself was "by having a new deal," to use his own phrase. The ultimate result of his strategy in this respect is somewhat doubtful, as it is understood in quarters likely to be well-informed that Mr. Sage is not likely to accept the position thus tendered to him, and consequently the unfortunate stockholders of Pacific Mail may, after all, entertain some hope of getting rid of Mr. Rufus Hatch. In the event of Mr. Sage's declining to act, as is more than probable, it is understood that Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott will withdraw their resignations, and the general impression on the street is, that their first act will necessarily be the removal of Mr. Hatch.

A LONG VOYAGE AND A SPANISH ONION DIET.

The three-masted schooner Lottie, Capt. James R. Speed, on Saturday arrived in Baltimore from Corunna, a Spanish port on the Bay of Biscay, after a tedious passage of sixty days, with one of her masts broken and mainsail gone. She has as cargo over 300,000 Spanish onions. The Lotta left New-York in July for Corunna with petroleum, and was detained at the latter port nearly three months because of irregularities in her manifest. Captain Speed then took in sand ballast, bought the onions on his own account, and set sail for New-York. On the 8th of December the schooner encountered a gale, and had her mainmast broken and all the sails on it carried away, which retarded her progress materially. The provisions ran short, and for some time the crew subsisted mainly on onions, they being served up boiled, stowed, fried, and fricaseed. When the vessel reached Norfolk it was deemed prudent for her to go to Baltimore, rather than risk the further sea trip to New-York. The Lottie formerly belonged to Baltimore, but is now owned in New-York.

STATISTICS OF COLORADO.

The following figures are given to illustrate Colorado's resources and advancement: The assessed valuation of property in the Territory has increased from $15,778,005 to $14,393,806 during the past four years, and this does not include the chief source of wealth, mining property, which is not taxable. Colorado pays more internal revenue tax than the other mine territories combined, and more than Vermont, Oregon, Nevada, or Arkansas. The mines yielded $3,400,000 in silver and $2,100,000 in gold in 1874, and there is every indication that these figures will be doubled during the ensuing year. For the first time silver takes the lead, and, although gold mines are turning out nobly, Colorado will hereafter be famous, chiefly as a silver bearing region, and will rank next to California and Nevada in the product of the precious metals. Coal will prove as important an interest as the above, and there are 20,000 square miles of coal bearing lands within our borders. The 600 miles of completed railway will be increased to 1,000 within the next eighteen months.

THE CITY OF DENVER.

Denver, the commercial and political capital of the Territory of Colorado, claims to be the handsomest and best built town west of St. Louis. It is the terminus of six lines of railway. There are in the city a dozen banks, a score of hotels and churches, five public-school edifices, costing $150,000, and other educational establishments costing an equal amount, four daily papers and a half dozen weeklies. The city has water works, gas, horse railroads, theatres, and public libraries. The following statistics show the business done there in 1874: Value of new buildings erected, $1,200,000; amount of business transactions, $20,000,000; bank deposits, $2,000,000; exchang handled, $25,000,000; property valuation, $15,000,000. The trade of one grocery firm exceeds $1,000,000, and two banks pay a dividend of 15 per cent. each on their capital stock. The amount of money-order business for the year at the Denver Post Office was $1,126,467.

REPORTED DUEL IN MARYLAND.

The Newtown (Worcester County, Md.,) *Record* gives an account of a duel said to have taken place in that county last week, but does not give the names of the parties engaged in it. The *Record* says that two prominent young men of that town were rivals in the affections of a young lady, and to whom both of them have been paying attentions since June last, they were the best of friends up to a few weeks ago, when the young lady seemed to prefer the attentions of one of them, and it was rumored that she had consented to confer her hand and heart upon him. This led to a difficulty between the disappointed lover and his rival, followed by a challenge, and the parties and their friends left Newtown on Friday morning, and proceeded to the Cross Roads. After the preliminary arrangements were made, the young men took their positions, and at the dropping of a handkerchief, the signal for firing, there were two simultaneous reports, and the challenging party fell, bleeding profusely from a wound in the region of the right lung. The challenged party, who escaped unhurt, accompanied by a friend, immediately drove to Snow Hill and proceeded to Philadelphia. The wounded man was taken to a farm house, where he is under medical treatment, and it is thought he may recover, but it is doubtful. His family believe him to be in Baltimore on business, as he left Newtown on Thursday afternoon, avowing such intention, but returned to Newtown on Thursday night. The young lady is said to move in the best circles, and to be entirely ignorant of the hostile meeting, believing her admirers to be the best of friends.

MONUMENT TO POE.

Mr. William Elliot, Jr., President of the Baltimore City College, states that a sufficient sum has been raised through the agency of the public school teachers of Baltimore, the ladies of the Female High Schools, and Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, formerly a Baltimorean, to erect a monument to the memory of the poet Edgar A. Poe, whose remains are buried in Westminster church-yard in Baltimore. The monument has been designed by Mr. George A. Frederick, architect, of Baltimore. It will cost $1,500. The style will be chaste and simple, and the material Italian marble. One panel will bear a medalion in bas relief of Poe, the other panels being suitably inscribed.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT DENTIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 11.—Franklin R. Thomas, a prominent dentist of this city, who was injured by his carriage colliding with a railroad train at Broad and Willow streets, on Saturday night, died this afternoon from his injuries.

A MILITARY RECEPTION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MILITARY AND CIVIC GUESTS—PROGRAMME OF THE DANCES.

The ball season opened very auspiciously last night with the seventh annual reunion of the Twenty-second Regiment. The Academy of Music was filled with a brilliant assemblage, and the success of the ball of this year was as decided as that of any of its predecessors. Owing to the large number of invitations issued last year, the Academy was completely jammed, and dancing on that occasion was therefore attended with considerable difficulty. In order to remedy this state of affairs and provide more effectually for the comfort of their guests, the officers of the regiment decided on reducing the number of invitations this season to one-half. The competition for the possession of tickets became brisk accordingly. While the Academy was comfortably filled last night this precaution prevented a crush, and allowed those fortunate enough to obtain admission ample space for dancing. The decorations were few and simple, but the absence of ornament was amply compensated in the brilliant scene presented on the floor of the ball-room, which is never better adorned than when filled with gay and elegantly-attired dancers. The floral decorations consisted of vases of choice flowers placed at each of the entrances to the floor. At the extreme end of the stage a balcony had been erected, with a pretty Swiss scene in the background, and an arching of canvas resembling the interior of a tent. Suspended over the balcony was an illumination in gas representing the regimental arms, the well-known Maltese cross, with the number and inscription "dependam" of the regiment in the centre. On either side were the figures 1861 and 1875, representing the date at which the regiment was organized and the present year. One of the proscenium boxes on the right hand side was decorated with the civic, State, and national flags, and reserved for Col. Porter and his friends. At the opposite side the principal box was draped with the colors of the regiment, and set apart for the use of military guests. The music by Gilmore's Band was all that could be desired, and many of the pieces performed were much admired. The arrangements for the reception and subsequent accommodation of the guests were admirable, and reflected the highest credit on the different committees, who were untiring in their efforts to minister to the comfort of their visitors.

The company was decidedly select, and bore ample testimony to the social worth of the members of the Twenty-second. The other regiments of the First Brigade were well represented, and conspicuous among the glittering uniforms were members of Gov. Tilden's staff, Gen. Shaler's staff, and the old Guard. Although the members of the Twenty-second mustered-in force, they did not make as imposing a military display as in former years, a large number preferring to appear in citizen's dress, and as a consequence the swallow-tails were in the majority. There were sufficient uniforms, however, to make the floor brilliant, without being dazzling, and the continual changes of color produced, as gorgeous uniforms glided past the less pretentious dress of the hosts of the evening, and gentlemen's sober evening costume became mixed in the mazes of the dance with the brilliant hues displayed by their companions, formed a picture of animation and beauty. The boxes were comfortably filled during the evening by spectators, and dancing was indulged in with a will by those who preferred the floor to the gallery.

The company began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, and were received by the committee appointed for that purpose. Shortly after 10, Gilmore commenced the overture and at its conclusion the Floor Committee marched on the floor and took up their positions around the hall. At 10:30 the new march of the Twenty-second Regiment was struck up and the entrée to the ball-room was made. The promenade was headed by Col. Josiah Potter and his lady, followed by the officers of the regiment, and the general company, in sufficient numbers to cover the floor comfortably. The ball was opened by Col. Porter, who danced with his wife, the set being formed by Adjt. Waydell and Miss Abendroth, Surgeon and Mrs. Rodenstein, and Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Roberts. By the time the second dance on the programme had been reached the numbers on the floor had been considerably augmented, and by 11 o'clock the ball-room was filled to its utmost dancing capacity. The dresses of the ladies were rich and varied, and included several novelties, not yet generally introduced in evening costumes. Altogether the ball of the Twenty-second Regiment for the present year was a decided success, and reflects much credit on the officers and members who had charge of the arrangements.

Among the prominent officers present were Cols. James B. Pearsall, Thomas Stokes, Clifford H. Bartlett, and L. G. Strong, of Gov. Tilden's staff; Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. Carl Jassen, Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Majors Parker, Belknap, and Capt. Post, of Gen. Shaler's staff; Major Wilson, of Gen. Ward's staff; Col. John Ward, of the Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Bingham, of the Second Regiment N. G. S. N. J.; Capts. Crane and Gilmore, Adjt. Van Iderstine, Lieuts. Jackson and Franklin, of the Fifth Infantry N. G. S. N. J.; Col. Church, of the *Army and Navy Journal*; Q. M. Richard Vose and Quartermaster Guibert, of the Seventy-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. Brown, of the Veteran Corps, Twenty-second Infantry; Major Hess, of the Third Artillery, United States Army; Major George W. McLean, of the Old Guard; Col. Josiah Porter, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, Major W. J. A. McGrath, Surgeon Charles F. Roberts, Adjt. John Waydell, Capt. R. Kelly Styles, Charles D. Topping, S. M. Smith, John H. Halstall, S. Ellis Briggs, Lieuts. Henry M. Knapp, A. J. Roux, John C. Wilmerding, and H. Miller, of the Twenty-Second Infantry. Among the civic guests were Messrs. M. Dupignac, John H. Turner, Theodore Moss, and Gilson Whitson. The Reception Committee was represented by Lieut. Col. John T. Camp; House Committee, Maj. W. J. McGrath; Floor Committee, Capt. P. Kelly Styles; Press Committee, Lieut. W. J. Carmichael; Quartermaster, Sergt. Paterson; Color Sergt. Coles, Sergts. W. J. Murphy, and James Barry.

The following was the order of dancing:

PROGRAMME.

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry Grand March. 1. Lanciers; promenade. 2. Galop; promenade. 3. Redowa; promenade. 4. Quadrille; promenade. 5. Redowa; promenade. 6. Galop; promenade. 7. Lanciers; promenade. 8. Redowa; promenade. 9. Galop; promenade. 10. Lanciers; promenade. 11. Redowa; promenade. 12. Quadrille; promenade. 13. Redowa; promenade. 14. Galop; promenade. 15. Lanciers; promenade. 16. Redowa; promenade. 17. Galop; promenade. 18. Lanciers; promenade. 19. Redowa; promenade. 20. Galop; promenade.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EL DORADO.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* seems disposed to laugh at the reports of a mining fever in that vicinity, and even goes so far as to institute a comparison between the reports that have got abroad concerning silver discoveries there, and those about the ghost in the Charles street school-house there sometime ago. According to this authority there has been no excitement. The people thereabouts have been exceeding slow to realize that there is mineral wealth there, and hundreds still doubt the evidence of their senses. One very respectable old gentleman persists in the belief that the silver brick which was on exhibition was bought to be shown, and that the gold was a twenty-dollar coin melted up for the same purpose. As in the days of the ghost the contrast between the excitement abroad and the calm there is curious, and it seems to be the converse of the law of gravity to increase in proportion to the square of the distance from the centre. Nevertheless the ardor of the original prospectors suffers no diminution, and eminent counsel have been engaged to settle the dispute about the ownership of the land, the original owner having brought a bill in equity to restrain the present owner from conveying the land on account of alleged fraud. This zeal on the part of the owners of the mines and the calmness of the inhabitants would seem to be incongruous, but the Newburyport editor furnishes a clue to this state of affairs when he remarks that a rise of ten cents a bushel in onions would stir up as much feeling among the neighboring farmers as the knowledge that their pastures were underlaid with silver and gold.

MAKING MONEY OUT OF PANCAKE.

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* tells how an enterprising woman is making money there: "It is not of that article of diet made by our grandmothers that we are to speak, but a pancake of a less digestible nature, manufactured at the Belfast shoe factory. Nothing in the shape of leather is allowed to go to waste in that institution. Even the shavings from the sole leather have their use, and from them the pancakes are made. These shavings are placed upon a table before the operatives, who separate and carefully spread them out within a small casing with paste, in layers, like raisins in a box—first leather, then paste, and the whole patted down compactly. When a cake is completed it is about one foot in length, four inches wide, and half an inch in thickness. They are then laid away to dry, and in three or four days are ready for use, which is to be cut up into inner heel lifts. Their manufacture is not a very pleasant job, as the girls who make them are up to their elbows in paste. When the factory first started this work was given to Alms House at four cents per cake. She became so expert that she could easily make 100 per day. Being an enterprising woman, and seeing money ahead, she closed a contract with the proprietors for the sole manufacture, at four cents apiece, and then hired help. To-day she has an apartment off the sole room, and employs six women, who turn out from 300 to 400 a day."

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 11.—The annual session of the National Council of Sovereigns of Industry will begin to-morrow.

Delegates from Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Illinois, New-York, Pennsylvania, and other States, are already in town. The session will continue one week.

LETTER FROM WEBSTER.

HIS APPRECIATION OF A GIFT FROM HIS FRIENDS.

From the Elizabeth Journal.

The following letter was written by the late Daniel Webster to the late Ebenezer Smith, of Boston, the father of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Isaac T. Smith, living on Bayway, and President of the New-York Metropolitan Savings Bank. It is well known that Mr. Webster, although in receipt of large retaining fees, was always in arrears in money matters. This arose from his utter indifference and carelessness in such things. It is said that on one occasion Webster on receiving a draft for $1,000 by mistake took it as a bookmark. The pieces were found a year or two afterward and restored to their original position. A number of Mr. Webster's friends, including Mr. Smith, at the suggestion of David Sears, subscribed each $1,000 for the purpose of relieving Mr. Webster's embarrassments, this letter was written in acknowledgement of the receipt of that contribution, and addressed to the prime mover of the subscription.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1843.

Hon. David Sears.

SIR: I had the honor to receive yesterday, your letter of the 21st inst.

The kindness manifested by the transaction, information of which you communicate, is of too important and grave a character to be acknowledged in the forms in which a sense of ordinary obligation is usually expressed. I cannot but feel how entirely unworthy my public services have been of so unusual and munificent a memorial.

It is true, I have been in public life many years, to the no small neglect of my profession, and prejudice of my private affairs. I hope that on some occasions I have done good, and that on others I may have averted evil. But for all I have done, and for much more, if I could have accomplished more, I have found, and should have found, abundant reward in the evidences of respect, confidence, and kindness already received from political and private friends.

When I have returned home, after long-continued and exhausting labors, I have forgotten, amidst the cordial greetings of those whom I most respect and honor, all the inconveniences, toils, and losses, connected with public life.

The contribution which you now make known to me, must be placed, entirely, to the account of the friendship and generosity of yourself and the other gentlemen.

Expression of thanks, however warm and earnest, would, in a case like this, be feeble. I must rest, therefore, in the persuasion, that all who have borne a part in this transaction, will believe that it has deeply and profoundly impressed me with the sentiments and emotions, justly belonging to the occasion.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest personal regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE DANGERS OF DENVER.

A Denver, Col., correspondent of the Fitchberg, Mass., *Sentinel* writes: "Early in the year 1860, a boy left his home in the States, bound for the new El Dorado then known as Pike's Peak. After several years of varied experience he "made a raise" from a mining enterprise and started on a visit to the old folks at home. But on reaching Denver, the infatuations of that city were too much for him. In hopes of increasing his fortune he played heavily and lost all, and returned to the mountains without a dollar. Years passed on and another "windfall" came into his possession, and again his passion for the "green cloth" got the better of him while on his way through Denver, and he was obliged to borrow money in order to get back to the mines. Last month fortune again favored him, when he succeeded in passing Denver and its allurements in safety, and is now enjoying the pleasures of home and the society of his early friends for the first time in nearly fifteen years. There are countless numbers of men here who have squandered thousands and sometimes tens of thousands of dollars that they have suddenly acquired from working or selling mines. It seems as natural for them to repeat the operation as for the sun to shine; money flies in every direction as long as they have any."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Where's the pleasure of the breath
If the teeth are black or yellow,
If the mouth is foul as death?
To what do teeth or gums amount,
Or breath, deprived of SOZODONT?

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Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BARNES—HICKS.—Jan. 9, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, River Villa, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, CHARLES H. BARNES to MARIANNA, daughter of Gilbert B. Hicks, all of the former city.

CARRY—DOHERTY.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. David A. Merrick, S. J., Mr. THOMAS K. CARRY to Miss MARGARET A. DOHERTY, both of this city. No cards.

SMITH—APPLEBY.—On Wednesday evening, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., ROBERT W. SMITH to HENRIETTA, daughter of James Appleby, both of this City.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Monday, Jan. 11, 1875, of acute whooping-cough, JUDITH MARIE, infant daughter of M. J. and Katie Duke Alexander.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. J. Duke, No. 167 Lexington av., on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 10, of typhoid fever, PHEBE M. CLARK, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of Edward J. Jaques, No. 9 East 54th st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be interred at Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

CUMMISKEY.—On Saturday, the 9th inst., JOSEPH CUMMISKEY, in the 11th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Montgomery av., Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, the 12th inst.

DAY.—On 10th inst., FLORENCE LOUISE, only daughter of Charles J., Jr., and Carrie A. Day, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Charles J. Day, No. 25 West 12th st.

☞ Plainfield papers please copy.

FINCH.—At Newport, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1875, NORA F., wife of George T. Finch, of that place, and daughter of the late James Thurber, of Providence, R. I.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

FLITNER.—Sabbath evening, Jan. 10, at Inwood, ALBERT M., son of Capt. William L. and Louisa C. Flitner, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Inwood, on Wednesday morning, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves 30th st. at 10:30 A. M.

FLOOD.—Jan. 12, JANE FLOOD, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 329 East 16th st., on Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

GENIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, 1875, at her residence, No. 144 West 46th st., CHRISTIANA B., wife of Sidney C. Genin.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

GIBSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, DAVID GIBSON, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 319 West 45th st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOUGH.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Jan. 10, MARY CAROLINE, wife of James T. Hough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th av., corner 125th st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Sunday, Jan 10, at Laurel Hill, Long Island, AUGUSTUS RAPELYE, adopted son of William and Jennie Johnston, aged 1 month and 17 days.

Funeral Tuesday, 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

KARN.—Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1875, MARY L. KARN, beloved daughter by adoption of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk, aged 21 years.

Funeral from their residence, No. 5 East 48th st., New-York, Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock.

KING.—At Florence, Italy, Dec. 18, MARY LOUISA, widow of the late David Olyphant King, of Newport, R. I., and daughter of the late Rev. Charles Briggs, of Boston, Mass.

LOMBARD.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, 1875, of apoplexy, at Harlem, JOSIAH LOMBARD, formerly of Chicago, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 14 East 27th st.

LOVELL—ANTHONY.—In New-York, Jan. 4, 1875, after a lingering illness, ARIADNE BORDEN, wife of the late L. P. Lovell, in the 62d year of her age.

In Fall River, Mass., Jan. 7, 1875, suddenly, of heart disease, SUSANNA B., daughter of the late Ariadne B. Lovell, and wife of James M. Anthony, in the 44th year of her age.

OLNEY.—At San Rafael, Cal., Jan. 1, FRANCES M., wife of James N. Olney, formerly of Brooklyn.

PEARSALL.—On the 9th, Mrs. JOHN PEARSALL, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 101 East 71st st., on Tuesday, the 12th, at 10 A. M. Also at the M. E. Church on 34th st., near 7th av., at 12 M.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 9, HELEN AUGUSTA, beloved wife of William E. Robinson, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 30 Schermerhorn st., to the Church of St. Charles, Sidney place, and thence to Newark, N. J.

SCHENCK.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, GEORGE N., only son of William K. Schenck.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

SLOTE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary A. White, JEMIMA G. SLOTE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHERR.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, MARY E., wife of Frederick W. Scherr, and only daughter of James W. Brinckerhoff.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 117 East 28th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHIPLEY.—At West Farms, Jan. 8, ANN M. SHIPLEY, daughter of the late Morris Shipley.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the 11:40 train from New-York.

TIEMANN.—On Sunday morning, 10th inst., CAROLINE BREATH, wife of Peter C. Tiemann, and daughter of the late James S. Breath.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hempstead, Long Island, for interment.

TOWNER.—On Jan. 9, 1875, JAMES ORVILLE TOWNER, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., at his late residence, Albany, N. Y.

TRUESMORE.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY TRUESMORE, aged 91 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

VANDERPOOL.—On Jan. 6, at Newark, N. J., BEACH WYNANT, infant son of Eugene and Eleanor S. Vanderpool, and grandson of Beach Vanderpool, Esq.

WALDRON.—On Jan. 10, of pneumonia, BENJAMIN P., son of Walter B. and Lydia A. Waldron, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at residence of his father, No. 225 East 60th st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Thursday morning.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, HARRY H., only son of Henry H. and Annie E. Wilson, aged 7 months and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, No. 161 West 11th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WARD'S,

NO. 387 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN

WHITE AND WALKER STS.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON AV., CORNER OF 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held at the Club-house, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers, and such other business as may come before it. Polls open from 6:30 to 9:30 o'clock P. M.

By order. GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 6 and 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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The extent of Mr. Greville's information was limited only by the extent of his curiosity; and the result is that a mine so rich in that kind of matter which is half gossip, half history, as lies beneath the boards of these volumes has rarely been opened to the public. It is said that Mr. Greville abused the opportunities he enjoyed, and had no right to make notes of everything that was told him in confidence; likewise that Mr. Reeve ought not to have published these memoirs till a longer interval had elapsed, when all chance of wounding the feelings of sorrowing relatives was past. On these points it is impossible to lay down any rule.—*The Academy.*

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POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st., THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock.

DENNIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 6th av. and 110th st., this TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

WILL A. ..., Jr., President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

NEW AND INTERESTING FACT IN REGARD TO EXPLOSIVES.

The investigations which, during the past two or three years, have been prosecuted by Messrs. Noble and Abel in England, and Messrs. Roux and Sarrau on the Continent, in regard to the properties of explosive bodies, the amount of energy developed by them in explosion, the manner in which this energy is exerted, and the composition of the resultant products, gaseous and solid, have shed a great deal of light upon a subject which is no less important in a practical than in a scientific point of view. One fact recently established by the experimenters last mentioned will excite the surprise of those (and this class embraces almost everybody) who have hitherto regarded gunpowder and nitro-glycerine as belonging to classes of explosives essentially different. According to these authorities, many explosive substances, perhaps all, have two modes of explosion, dependent chiefly on the instrumentalities by which the explosion is provoked. They accordingly classify these effects as explosions of the first order and explosions of the second order. The explosion of the first order, otherwise called *detonation*, consists of an instantaneous reaction between the molecules of the entire mass simultaneously, with liberation of all its potential energy at once. In the explosion of the second order the reaction is progressive, and its violence is dependent on its rapidity. This may be called deflagration. The most energetic explosives, like nitroglycerine, picric acid, potassa picrate, pyroxyline, (gun-cotton,) &c., when simply inflamed, burn with an explosion of the second order. Heat alone fails to bring on the more sudden and powerful reaction. Of the explosion of the first order the efficient cause is concussion; and this will serve to induce it without heat, or at best without any heat but that which is developed by the blow. Something also depends on the character of the concussion. Nitro-glycerine will detonate with fulminate of mercury, but not with gunpowder; or at least gunpowder in small charges only causes it to deflagrate with an explosion of the second order. Again, though gunpowder only deflagrates nitro-glycerine, the bullet thrown by gunpowder causes it to detonate. Gunpowder itself has not hitherto been known to detonate under any circumstances. Our ordinary gun-caps are charged with fulminate of mercury. But if a charge of gunpowder be placed in contact with a small amount of nitro-glycerine, and this nitroglycerine be detonated by means of fulminate of mercury, the gunpowder will detonate also. This is quite a new and very interesting fact.

From the statements which we have thus far seen, we are unable to judge to what extent the destructive energy of gunpowder is increased by this manner of exploding it. It is simply stated in general, that these two kinds of explosion, whatever be the explosive used, produce with the same amount of material similarly confined, very greatly different degrees of pressure. It may possibly happen therefore that gunpowder may yet replace nitro-glycerine in those great engineering operations in which this latter substance has of late years been so extensively used, with a material diminution of the dangers attending them. This substance, it is true, must still be used as a detonator, but the quantity necessary for that purpose will be small, so that disasters from the fall of heavy masses or from accidents in transportation will not be likely to occur.

THE CHAMELEON'S CHANGES OF COLOR—THEIR CAUSE.

A paper was recently read before the Society of Biology of Paris, by Mr. Paul Bert, upon the causes which produce the changes of color in the chameleon. These changes do not run through quite so wide a range of tints as is assumed by the disputatious travelers in Arabia in the well-known fable. They vary from a deep bottle-green, through a bright pea-green, up to a very lively yellow. The cause producing them is purely nervous. This has been fully proved by various experiments in vivisection. If the sciatic nerve is divided on the left side, this side of the body takes the darkest tint, while the opposite side becomes light. The nerves producing these effects, though they accompany the motor nerves from the brain to the extremities, do not appear to be identical with them. Curious effects follow the removal more or less completely of the encephalon. If both hemispheres are partially removed, the nucleus remaining, the animal becomes dark. If one hemisphere is removed only, the opposite side becomes dark, but the side which has suffered the injury retains the lighter tint. Anæsthetics and all drugs or poisons which act upon the nervous system produce effects which cannot be always predicted. Curare makes the animal deeply dark, but chloroform brightens the tint. Chloroform, in quantities sufficient to destroy life, acts in the end, however, like curare, to make the color dark. There are, therefore, nerves called distinctively coloring nerves, proceeding from the centre of the encephalon, through which the will of the animal, of which the hemispheres are the organs, acts to vary its tint at pleasure.

The mechanism by which this is done is thus described: Beneath the skin of the animal there are found all over its surface vesicles charged with a coloring fluid, which, when withdrawn into them, leaves the epidermis and the tissue immediately beneath to exhibit their natural color, which is bright yellow. These vesicles, however, communicate with a net-work of minute ducts intersecting and interlacing by a myriad of ramifications immediately beneath the transparent epidermis, and when the coloring liquid is injected into these the effect is to produce a change of color in the animal, the intensity of which depends on the degree to which they are distended. The nerves act directly on the vesicles. When these contract the fluid is expelled; when they expand it is reabsorbed.

Mr. Bert has observed the curious fact that light has the effect to brighten the color of the chameleon, and that in darkness it becomes also dark. Thus, when approached in the night while sleeping, one side being in the light and the other in shadow, the shadowed side only is found dark, the other being light. If awakened it becomes light on both sides. The manner in which this nervous stimulation, with its resulting reflex action, is produced, is not clear, and it is suggested that we may have here a point of departure for future investigations of interest to general physiology.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC LAMP.

For many purposes in photography artificial light is indispensable, and for many purposes for which it is not indispensable it is often extremely convenient. Hitherto the only sources of such light available to the photographer have been the oxyhydrogen, the electric, and the magnesium lamps. All of these are expensive, and practically the first has been but little used. The electric lamp requires a battery, and is therefore cumbrous and troublesome to manage. The magnesium light is intermittent, and produces a cloud of flocculent oxide in its combustion.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences there was presented a description of a lamp for photographic uses, newly invented, which seems likely, both on account of its cheapness and of its photographic power, to supersede all those above mentioned, and probably to make artificial light a more frequent auxiliary of the photographic art than it has been heretofore. The materials used in this lamp are carbonsulphide, and binoxide of nitrogen, otherwise called nitric oxide. The vapor of the sulphide is mingled with the gaseous binoxide in a vessel of glass or metal having two tubulures. This vessel is in the first place filled with fragments of sponge, coke, or pumice-stone, saturated in their pores with the liquid sulphide. A tube descending through one of the tubulures reaches nearly to the bottom, and through this is introduced the binoxide. The mingled vapor and gas pass out through a second tube, which occupies the other tubulure, and which is closed by a plug of porous iron formed of scales from the forge. The design of this is the same as that of the wire gauze of the safety lamp, to prevent the flame from ascending to the reservoir and producing explosion. An elastic tube of caoutchouc conducts the inflammable mixture to a gas jet resembling Bunsen's burner without the air-holes. This burner is also plugged with porous iron.

The binoxide of nitrogen is generated, not in the usual manner from nitric acid and copper, which would be unnecessarily expensive, but from the action of nitro-sulphuric acid upon iron. The generator is of the self-acting description, arresting its own action when the gas ceases to be drawn. With an apparatus of convenient dimensions, a flame twenty-five centimètres (ten inches) high is obtained, of dazzling brightness. What is remarkable about this flame is its richness in photogenic rays. On this point the results of comparative experiments indicate that it is superior to the magnesium light, and that it exceeds the oxyhydrogen light twofold, and the electric light threefold. A mixture of chlorine and hydrogen in explosive proportions detonates instantly when exposed to it.

A few of the experiments in practical photography made with this light will serve to convey an idea of its photogenic energy. In one instance a photographic negative on glass was introduced into a kind of magic-lantern arrangement, and its image reduced to one-fourth projected on a sensitive plate. In ten seconds the impression was complete. The same experiment repeated with a magnesium lamp of two ribbons, gave an inferior result, and the light was less manageable. Using the light to illuminate an object photographed in the ordinary way, the results were no less satisfactory. Placed at the distance of two mètres from an engraving, without the aid of concentrating lenses or reflectors, a perfect negative was taken in five seconds. At a similar distance from the light, only fourteen seconds were required to produce satisfactory portraits from the life. These examples suffice to show that in this invention we have an improvement of real and substantial value. For photographing interiors its probable usefulness is obvious. The inventors are Messrs. B. Delachanal and A. Mermet.

F. A. P. B.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A REPUBLICAN POST ATTACKED BY CARLISTS AND CAPTURED—THE PRISONERS SHOT AND STABBED IN COLD BLOOD—SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE BURNING OF THE FARM-HOUSES BY THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1874.

A report has just arrived here from the Carlist head-quarters at Vergara stating that Gen. Mendiri's forces have gained a slight victory at Casada, opposite Tafalla. It appears that the Republicans commenced fortifying the heights of Casada on the 12th inst., for the purpose of placing a battery there to cover the advance of their forces in case it was deemed advisable to attack Carascal. The Carlists under Gen. Mendiri, consisting of four battalions of Navarrese and Guipuzcoans, advanced upon the outposts of the Republicans on the morning of the 14th inst., much in the same manner as they advanced upon the outposts round St. Marcial on the 25th of November, and drove them in at the point of the bayonet, taking two companies of Republicans prisoners. They then attacked the Republican force round the earthworks and fortifications, and drove them away with heavy loss. Mendiri's men also suffered severely, but it is said they behaved admirably throughout the contest. This is rather a discouraging event for Serrano, who has declared his intention of driving the Carlists over into France.

Since writing the above I have heard that the Carlists shot their prisoners a short time after they were captured. It appears that most of these prisoners surrendered in two houses which formed the advanced posts of the Republicans. While a majority of Mendiri's men were attacking the fortifications which were in the course of construction a strong guard was left round these two houses. The men composing this guard were Navarrese and Guipuzcoans, who have just cause to be enraged against the Government troops for the outrages committed during the attack at San Marco, Oyarzun, and St. Marcial, when, it will be remembered, the Carlist houses were systematically burned. This guard called loudly for vengeance, and, in spite of the efforts of the officers, they ordered the Republicans to come out of the houses. Those who obeyed this order were immediately shot down and bayoneted, and those who remained behind were killed by the Carlists, who rushed into the buildings and shot and stabbed them in cold blood. The Carlist officers did all they could to save the lives of the prisoners, but the bloodthirsty fury of the soldiers could not be restrained. This is a bad time for a Republican to fall into the Carlists' hands, for they are smarting over the house-burning business and the execution of Lozano by the Republicans. A few days ago a woman and three children—some of the recent inhabitants of one of the numerous farm-houses which were destroyed near Irun—were found dead in the mountains, in a small hut made of fern and branches of trees. The hovel was half covered with snow, and there is no doubt that the occupants died of starvation and cold. Thus this unhappy war continues, wanton cruelty and savage retaliation marking the actions of the soldiers on either side.

A LOVE-LORN PHYSICIAN.

A resident of Newbern, N. C., has received the following letter from a country physician, who is a widower, and anxious again to marry:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I write to get you to do a favor for me. It is to see Mrs. ——, of your town, and find out if she would like to marry, and what you think would be my chance. It is true, my dear little wife has not been dead a year yet; but I am afraid if I wait much longer Mrs. —— would fancy some one and I would miss the chance. I am getting a good practice at this place; but if she fancied me and would marry, I would practice in Newbern. Please attend to this to-day, and let me know what my chance would be. Don't take any one's word, but go and see her yourself. Tell her who I am, and she can then write to ——, of this place, and learn what the people here think of me as a physician, &c., &c.

Would write more, but am sent for to see two patients. Love to all. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours affectionately. —— ——.

P. S.—I have written to —— upon the subject. Please see him, and make the match if you can.

THE RUSSIAN COUNTESS' LACES.

The case in which the Russian Countess, Olga De Maluta Fraloff, seeks to recover $75,000 from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for laces alleged to have been lost by her while traveling on that road, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. The case for the plaintiff was closed by expert testimony as to the value of the lost laces, from which it appeared that some of the "Point d' Alencon" variety, thirty inches wide, was valued at from $1,200 to $1,500 per yard. Mr. Shepard counsel for the railroad company, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that, as the company had not been notified of the value of the laces at the time they were received as baggage, it could not be held responsible for their loss. Pending argument on this question the court adjourned to this morning.

THE CENTENNIAL.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PLANS—THE MAIN BUILDING—THE ART GALLERY—MACHINERY HALL—THE CONSERVATORY—THE PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

The buildings for the Centennial Exhibition, which are already in course of construction, or are to be constructed, will by no means be in accordance with the designs originally decided upon by the commission. Indeed, not only is the design of the main building most materially changed, but that of the art gallery is a new one altogether, and as different in character as is Gothic and Grecian architecture. The first prize plans for the gallery were adjudged to be those of Messrs. Radford & Vaux, and Messrs. Collins & Audenreid, respectively. The commission could hardly have judged otherwise, for the designs of both these firms of architects were acknowledged to have been as near perfection as possible. The designs of Messrs. Radford & Vaux were duly accepted by the commission, who, at that time, fully anticipated an appropriation from Congress toward the general purposes of the exhibition. The designs for the art gallery were referred back to Messrs. Collins & Audenreid. Such a building, as exemplified in their plans, would not have cost less than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000; whereas the commission had just $1,500,000, and no more, to spend on the art gallery. The architects were asked if it were possible, while preserving the general character of their design, to so cut down the cost of carrying it out that the building should not cost more than the $1,500,000 which the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia had voted for its especial construction. After mature deliberation, the architects determined that their design was most unsuitable to any such process of excision, and the commission eventually accepted the designs of Mr. H J. Schwarzmann, who is now in full charge of the work. The refusal of Congress to make a centennial appropriation also compelled the commission to reduce largely the proposed expenditure on the main building. The designs of Messrs. Vaux & Radford consisted, in the main, of a series of connected pavilions, in iron and glass, with elegantly groined arch roofs. To carry them into effect the commission felt that they would have to spend twice as much money as they felt justified in expending. They therefore asked the architects to so modify their plans as to show a marked reduction in the cost of construction. This they willingly did. Still, the cost was too high, and a further reduction was called for. The architects made every effort to bring down the cost of their plans to figures consonant with the views of the commission; but, at last, finding the task impracticable, they gave up the undertaking. In the meantime Mr. Pettit, the consulting engineer of the commission, had formed a plan by which some of the features of Messrs. Vaux & Radford's designs could be advantageously used, in conjunction with less costly details and accessories. The commission became convinced of the feasibility of this plan, and called on Mr. Pettit to furnish it in detail. This, however, he declined to do, on the ground of professional etiquette; but the original architects having most cordially and courteously waived all personal considerations in the matter, Mr. Pettit, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Wilson, immediately went on with his plans, which will be carried out, as the contract under them has been made and the foundations are being laid.

The general outline of the main building, constructed, as it will be, of iron and glass, reminds the eye very much of that of the first International Exhibition—that of London in 1851—with this exception, that in place of a lofty arched transept in the centre of the building, as was the case in London, the centre of the proposed structure will be occupied by pavilions, with four large towers 120 feet high. Its interior arrangements, however, will be different, in order to admit of the introduction of the dual system of classification adopted at the last French Exposition—that is, the placing of the countries geographically, and having every department running through every country in its proper order. But it is easy to see how much more can be made of this system in the Centennial building than was possible in the Paris building, when the shape of the respective buildings is considered. Whereas the Paris building was in the form of an ellipse, the Centennial building will be in that of a rectangular parallelogram; the one very inconvenient, compared with the other, for the dual system of classification. This main building will be 1,880 feet in length by 464 feet in width, and will cover an area of a little over twenty acres. Its main features consist of a nave, 120 feet wide; two central aisles, each 48 feet wide; a north and a south avenue, each 100 feet wide, and two side aisles, each 24 feet wide. These divisions run from east to west the entire length of the building, the intersection of the central pavilions not interfering with them. In fact the central space occupied by these pavilions, 464 feet square, is nothing more or less than the turning round, as it were, of the divisions running east and west to a direction running north and south, when they reach the centre of the building, thus giving a centre transept in place of a nave, a west and east transept in the places of a north and south avenue, and central-transept and side-transept aisles in the place of central and side aisles. The superstructure of the building will be composed of eight rows of wrought-iron columns, 24 feet apart, supporting wrought-iron roof-trusses; but the intersections of the nave and avenues and the transepts will form a splendid centre to the building by dividing the area of that centre into nine open spaces free from supporting columns, four of these spaces being 100 feet square, four 100 by 120 feet, and the central space 120 feet square, according to the width of the intersecting avenues and transepts. The intersections of the 48-foot aisles will create four interior spaces, 48 feet square, at each corner of the central space or pavilion. These four interior spaces will be occupied by four towers 120 feet high; and, as the roof of the central pavilion will be raised above the surrounding portion, a central feature of the building, as a whole, will be thus obtained. The towers will be provided with galleries at a height of thirty feet from the ground, from which a splendid bird's-eye view of the building, either way, will be had. This plan for an exhibition building seems to approach as nearly as possible to giving every exhibitor an equal chance. His exhibit will be on the same avenues as that of his foreign competitor; he will have precisely the same light and the same approach to his stand. The building will be lighted principally by side lights, and, as it runs east and west, one-half of the light will come from the north, which is acknowledged to be the best light for the purpose. As for ventilation, there will be Louvre ventilators over the centres of the roofs of the nave and avenues, and ventilating skylights over the centres of the roofs of the aisles. There will be four principal entrances to the building. The main one will be at the eastern end, where there will be an approach for visitors in carriages; the southern entrance will be for those arriving in street cars; the western entrance will be principally used by those passing to and from the machinery hall on the other side of Belmont avenue, and the northern entrance by those passing to and from the art gallery, the conservatory, and the agricultural and horticultural halls in the northern part of the exhibition grounds. There will be innumerable minor entrances in all parts of the building. On either side of the north and south entrances there will be a large restaurant, four in all, and each 72 feet by 24 feet. Offices for State and Foreign Commissioners will be provided near all the four main entrances, and on a second floor, running a length of 416 feet at both sides and 216 feet at both ends of the building. Additional offices can be provided by partitioning off as many of the 24 foot spaces between the avenues as may be required; thus giving Commissioners' offices in close proximity to their exhibits. This building will alone consume 7,500,000 feet of lumber, board measure, and 7,500,000 pounds of iron.

The art gallery will be a much more imposing and far more costly building than the main building. But the one is to be permanent, the other is to be only temporary; consequently, whereas the details of the design of the main building have been, in the iron work, governed to a certain extent by their salable characteristics after the exhibition is closed, the design of the art gallery has been left entirely in the realms of architectural art. The iron-work of the main building will be thoroughly suitable for selling in large sections for the construction of railroad depots, large warehouses, &c. Indeed, the commission did receive an offer to remove the building after the close of the exhibition, and pay $30,000 an acre, or over $600,000 in all for it. The art gallery will be one of those things of beauty which cannot be pulled down without being rendered valueless. It will be one more addition to the few specimens of fine architecture in the country. It is to be in the modern Rennaisance school, and will be built principally of granite, with glass and iron as accessories. No timber whatever will be used in its construction, thus rendering it perfectly fire-proof. Approaching the main or southern entrance to the gallery, the plan of the building presents an artistically imposing front. It covers a space of 365 by 210 feet, and stands on a terrace elevated six feet above the surrounding plateau. Its principal external features are a pavilion at each corner, connected with the main entrance, which consists of three colossal arched doorways, 40 feet high and 15 feet wide, by garden arcades; the entrance, and the arcades themselves, and a lofty glass dome springing to the height of 150 feet from the ground. Thirteen granite steps, 100 feet wide, lead to the entrance. The permanent doors, when put in, are to be of iron, relieved with bronze panels having the coats of arms of all the States and Territories, the coat of arms of the United States occupying the centre of the main frieze. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns. The arcades on either side have five openings, and are intended to screen the necessarily long walls of the gallery. The gardens in the arcades are each 90 feet by 36 feet. They will be ornamented with fountains and statuary interspersed among the trees and plants. The four pavilions, which are 45 feet square and 60 feet high, will be done in plaster-work internally, the ceilings being frescoed in suitable designs. They will be devoted to the exhibition of statuary and bronzes. The main entrance opens into a reception-hall, 60 by 53 feet, the ceiling of which is also beautifully frescoed. From this hall three doors lead into the central or main hall, an apartment 83 feet square and rising 80 feet to the ceiling of the dome, which is supported by groined arches, elaborately frescoed. The glass cupola of the exterior or double dome rises to a height of 150 feet, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of Columbia. Colossal figures also occupy the four corners of the base of the dome. On either side of the main hall are long galleries, nearly 100 feet in length each, with temporary partitions for increasing the hanging space for pictures. These two galleries will be devoted to large pictures. The rear front has two floors with ten smaller rooms on each floor. These will be devoted to the exhibition of photographs, engravings, wood-cuts, etchings, &c. Mr. Schwarzmann, the architect of the gallery, is certainly to be congratulated on his artistic effort. The gallery cannot fail to excite general admiration, while its internal arrangements and accessories, its lighting, &c., are admirable. Much work has already been done in this building. The interior brick walls and piers are well advanced, and the granite exterior walls are laid as high as the water-tables. It will take 8,000,000 bricks and 175,000 cubic feet of white granite to complete the building, which will cover just one and one-half acres. Mr. Dobbins, the contractor, has two lines of tracks laid round the building—the inside for his traveling derricks, the outside for the granite-laden cars. By this means a slab of granite is raised from the car and laid right in its place, never again to be moved. The saving of time and labor thus effected is enormous. The heavy work on the gallery is now so far advanced as to relieve the minds of the commission of any anxiety as to its not being finished in good time.

The conservatory, which is also the design of Mr. Schwarzmann, is to be located about 500 yards due north of the art gallery, on a piece of ground which could not have been more suitable had it been specifically intended for the purpose by nature herself. The spot is a high knoll of over forty acres in extent, nearly surrounded by a timbered ravine, and overlooking the beauties of the Schuylkill River. There the conservatory is to stand, embowered among shady forest trees, and its vicinity will doubtless become a favorite resort for those in search of a little repose in a cool place. The conservatory will be constructed entirely of iron and glass. It will be 330 feet long, 160 feet wide, and 90 feet into the arch of the roof. It will not present any characteristic of architectural design differing very widely from the ideal large conservatory. It will consist of a main building, with the usual pent-roof, from the top of which will spring an arch, which will run the length of the structure. On either side of the conservatory there will be what are termed crossed "lean-tos," which will be devoted to green-house plants. The conservatory is to cost $250,000. It will depend very much for its effect upon the taste of those who have the filling of it, for such structures give only very commonplace opportunities of achieving artistic effect in their design. An empty conservatory is but a sorry-looking affair at the best; but if care is given to effectively filling this Centennial conservatory with the choicest of earth's plants and flowers, it will be a very prominent feature of the exhibition. Displays of fruits and flowers will constantly take place in the grounds surrounding it.

The machinery hall will certainly form one of the greatest attractions of the exhibition to a large class of persons, and they will not be surprised that a vast space has been allotted to it. It will cover a space of twelve acres in the large meadow extending from Belmont avenue to the foot of George's Hill. The hall is to be 1,400 feet long and 360 feet wide. Four large boiler-houses for running the machinery will be erected between the building and Elm avenue, on its southern side. These boiler-houses can be increased ad libitum; but it is anticipated that a large number of working steam-engines will be exhibited, and of course their power would be utilized for running the shafting for general purposes. With regard to the shafting, instead of wasting the power, as is common in such cases, it is arranged at the division of the sections so that each line of shafting can be made to run two lines of machines. As regards the design of the building, it is exceedingly simple and free from all ornamentation. It will be a glazed structure, and will be divided into five sections or compartments running the entire length of the building, the roof being supported by rows of pillars. Two of these compartments will be 90 feet wide and 66 feet to the span of the roof; the other three will be 60 feet wide and 33 feet to the span of the roof. The hall is to be completed for $300,000, which sum has been especially devoted by the City of Philadelphia to this purpose. It is the design of Messrs. Pettit and Wilson, and will, so far as its internal arrangements are concerned, somewhat resemble the main building.

THE BISHOP OF FOND DU LAC.

Of Rev. Leighton Coleman, Rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, who has been elected Bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Fond du Lac, the Toledo *Commercial* thus speaks:

Mr. Coleman was totally unprepared for the honor, having no idea that his name had been mentioned in connection with the office. He had only two acquaintances in the convention. A representative of the *Commercial* visited Mr. Coleman at his residence after the news of the proffered honor had been received. The gentleman seemed deeply affected, and expressed himself as decidedly loth to severe his present relations, which, though of comparative recent origin, are already very dear. He stated that at the close of his lecture last evening he invited a number of the leading members of his church to remain behind, and consulted with them concerning the matter. He could not decide on his course until he had consulted further, and had received more definite information from Fond Du Lac. Mr. Coleman, although but a short time Rector of Trinity, has won for himself numberless warm friends, who would deeply regret to lose him. He graduated from the New-York Theological Seminary in 1861, and was immediately chosen as Rector of the Parish at Bustleton, a supurb of Philadelphia. At the expiration of two and one-half years he was called to St. John's Parish, Wilmington, N. C., and thence in 1866 to Mauch Chunk, Penn. Last Spring he became a resident of Toledo and Rector of Trinity, succeeding Dr. Mulchahey. Wherever he has been located Mr. Coleman has developed great executive ability, and displayed a large talent for organization and improvement—facilities of peculiar advantage to the Bishop of a new diocese."

A LARGE LAKE STEAMER.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says: "Messrs. Thomas Quayle & Sons are now building at their ship yard in this city one of the largest steamers ever placed on fresh water, intended for the Western Transportation Company, of Buffalo. The following are the dimensions and main specifications: Keel, 260 feet; beam, 42 feet; hold, 16 feet; length over all, 275 feet. She is to be built in the very strongest manner; floor timbers, 12 by 17 inches; main kelson, 17 inches; riders, 15 and 16 inches; outside plank, 5 inches; ceiling, from 6 to 9 inches. She is to be a freight steamer, (not a barge;) will have one mast, and is to have a 12-foot 3-inch wheel. She will run between Buffalo and Chicago in connection with the New-York Central Railroad."

A WRECKED GENIUS.

SINGULAR EXPERIENCES OF AN EXPERT INVENTOR.

RECORD OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS—FINAL INABILITY TO SUPPLY A LOST WHEEL—HIS REMOVAL TO AN ASYLUM.

From the Detroit Tribune, Jan. 9.

A month ago the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo received the inventor Don J. Mozart. He is best known in Michigan as the designer of at least three different watches, each an improvement on its predecessor, and the earliest regarded as equal, if not superior, to any American watch made. He is a man of fifty-seven years of age, though ten years younger in appearance, of a sanguine, excitable disposition, a restless ingenuity, and gifted with a very instinct for mechanism. He overtaxed his eye and brain by working day and night, and then, when his natural resources were weakened, was worried by losses and business annoyances, in which "everything went wrong," into an insanity from which there is but little expectation that he will ever recover.

Mr. Mozart's personal history has been of almost romantic interest, so far as anything is known of it. He himself can tell nothing of his family, except that he is of Italian birth, and that when he was about three years old his father removed to this country. Little importance can be attached to the vague and sometimes conflicting speculations that are found in circulation respecting his early life. It is said, for instance, that the elder Mozart was a street musician, and a relation of the famous composer of that name. It is also said that he was a wealthy Italian, who fled from his native country for political reasons, and was afterward assassinated by political emissaries who had followed him to America. At all events he died when his son was very young. The family were living in Boston, and some years later the child, when about nine years old, was enticed, by the promise of curious shells, on board a vessel lying in the harbor, and persuaded or compelled to take passage for a long cruise. He did not get back for seven years, and, in that interval, all trace of his family seems to have been lost, and he has never recovered it, though he has tried repeatedly. For a long time he seems to have led a wandering life, to have tried his hand on mechanical occupations, and to have displayed a marvelous genius in comprehending, simplifying, and inventing mechanical contrivances. As a simple illustration, the story is told of his applying to a carpenter, when a young man, for work. The carpenter asked him if he understood the business. He said no, but he guessed he could learn. The carpenter asked him if he had any tools. No, he said, but he would get whatever he needed, and asked the carpenter to tell him what was necessary. A list was made out for him, and he supplied himself, but had little idea of the special uses of his new acquisitions. However, he must have shown some aptitude in becoming acquainted with them, for before long his employer set him to work at the not altogether child's play of making sash. While the rest were gone to dinner he hunted up a piece of sash, took it carefully apart, satisfied himself as to how it should be made, and went ahead, and presently he was the expertest sash-maker in the establishment. His swift intelligence in mechanism became his reliance. He has said, after an experience of many years, that he never knew the time when, if he was short of money, he could not hide himself in a hole for a month, and would work out an idea that would bring him $1,000. The result is that money has come to him so easily he has valued it little, has spent it with a prodigal generosity, not to say recklessness, and having, most of his life, no special occasion for what is called business shrewdness, has in later years been victimized by speculators in his genius until the very annoyances to which he was subjected paved the way to the breaking down of his overworked mind. Among his inventions he is said to have made and sold to a Cuban company a clock that would run a year without winding.

Mr. Mozart has been engaged in the manufacture and improvement of watches for about fifteen years. As long ago as 1867 he established himself as a jeweler in Ann Arbor, and those of the trade there will remember his emphatic announcement in his earlier advertisement that at his place watches would be made to order, "bezels included!" the last claim being probably by somebody's declaration that watch bezels could not be obtained except at a distance. Indeed, he was not the man to be daunted by anything in mechanism. It was not long before the Mozart Watch Company was organized, a force of employes obtained, and work began upon the first of three distinct watches which he is known to have designed. The tools to be used in the manufacture had to be made at the outset, and it appears that Mr. Mozart kept in his hands alone the task of putting together and finishing up the watches. No one else was intrusted with this part of the work, and no one else knew how to do it. But before the manufactory was in full business order, the company found itself straitened for funds, and complications followed, ending in the formation of the Rock Island Company, and in Mr. Mozart's separation from the original enterprise. The Rock Island Company was to have gone on with the manufacture of the watch, but having lost the services of Mr. Mozart, found itself totally unable to do anything with the invention. The fact is that of the first watch only thirteen were ever completed, and good judges, into whose hands they have fallen, do not hesitate to rank them at the head of American timepieces. They mark the quarter second, need no regulation for months together, need cleaning very rarely, and are almost as reliable as chronometers. The chief novelty about them is, perhaps, their extraordinary simplicity of construction, and simplicity seems to have been the characteristic and the aim of all the Mozart watches. The inventor took pains to reduce the number of necessary parts to a minimum.

Mr. Mozart soon began work on another watch, which he said was to be an improvement upon the first. This turned out to be a stem-winder and to require winding only at intervals of several days. It was perfected, and he undertook to negotiate for its introduction to the market. He had been disappointed in his first venture, and although he expected to profit by the second, he soon found obstacles to satisfactory arrangements, and, after repeated and harassing endeavors to obtain what seemed to him a reasonable settlement, he closed negotiations, with little or no profit to himself, and after an experience that had worn on him to such an extent that those who were most intimate with him saw then the first signs of coming insanity. Not very long after the loss of his money by the failure of the banking-house of Miller & Webster aggravated these symptoms almost, if not quite, to the point of actual mania.

After these negotiations had ended, however, he seemed to feel better, and went energetically to work upon the third watch. The design was completed early last Summer, and was a curiosity in watch-making. Upon the dial were shown the year, month, day of the month, and day of the week; the quarter seconds were marked, and the simple opening and shutting of the watch four or five times a day to learn the time kept it wound. If opened and shut oftener no injury was done, for the machinery was so arranged that when the watch was fully wound the spring was relieved from the further strain of surplus winding.

This was patented and exhibited to experts in New-York City. It accomplished all that was claimed for it, and experts are said to have been delighted with it, but, as the wealthy New-Yorkers had left for the watering-places at that time, declared the prospect poor for the immediate organization of a company to manufacture the watch, and invited Mr. Mozart to return again by the 10th of September, when the City would be repeopled with capitalists. He went home, and in the interval of leisure undertook to improve upon the appearance of a part of his invention by substituting a gilded and engraved cap for the one already in place in his model. In doing this he lost some piece of the mechanism. He tried to replace it, and could not do so readily. His eye had lost its clearness, and his troubles had shattered his nerves. However, with the wonderful patience and persistence that has always characterized him, he went on trying, breaking his instruments occasionally, making new ones, forgetting his plan, and working day and night trying to recall it and experimenting vainly. His wife begged him to let somebody else try, believing that under his direction the work could still be done by skilled hands, but he refused and went on persistently. The 10th of September passed by, but he believed he should finish his task soon, said so, and persevered. Later still he declared that he needed only a day more, and day after day he would repeat this. Then he was sure that there were only a few hours between him and success, and so he labored on, his delusion becoming stronger and stronger, till his friends saw there was no possible course but to remove him to the asylum at Kalamazoo, which was done on the 21 of December last. Within two days before his removal he was talking extravagantly, but coherently enough, of his brilliant prospects and the wealth and success that awaited him, and detailed to friends minutely the terms of an agreement that he claimed to have just made with persons in New-York, though he had never gone to that City after his visit in the early Summer. His mind had clearly reached that stage at which it regarded the visions upon which it had dwelt as facts finally accomplished.

The case is a curious one in the records of insanity. The hope that is given by his physicians is very slight, for the mental disease that had seized upon him was so strongly defined as to bar at least the possibility of immediate restoration. During his residence at the asylum, however, he has been comparatively quiet, and, of course, he is relieved from the strain of the self-imposed and almost incessant labor which preceded his removal.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CAPT. IRVING.

Capt. James Irving, of the Detective Force, was arraigned before the Board of Police yesterday to answer a charge of improper conduct preferred by William Corkran, a Police reporter employed by the *Sun*, who alleges that on Thursday, the 31st ult., he met Capt. Irving in the hall-way of the premises No. 301 Mulberry street, and that the Captain called him a thief and otherwise abused him, in the presence of Ex-Police Justice Coulter, without any cause or provocation. Capt. Irving, in his defense, denied that he called the complainant a thief. He stated that while he was talking to Mr. Coulter, Corkran entered the hallway and stopped as though endeavoring to listen to the conversation. He said to Corkran, "You are a scoundrel. You are more dangerous than Dutch Heinrich, the notorious thief. You are a liar. You don't tell the truth. You are more dangerous than a thief, for you can watch a thief, but not a liar." The Captain said that he was prompted to use such language to Corkran on account of false reports which he had published in the *Sun*. The case was referred to the board.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NEGRO CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some Brooklyn friend has sent me your paper of Sunday, Dec. 13, in which I find an article by "your own correspondent," "Gar," in which I see my name mentioned, and to which I now refer.

The "many citizens" who gave information should have been more precise and particular, it seems to me, an old "blue Presbyterian from New-Jersey." We are quite apt to be careful in our statements of fact. The colored people are not in the "majority in Pine Bluff." The majority of teachers in the county is white. The Circuit Superintendents did not leave "certificates signed in blank" with the local magistrates, but with the county officers. We have had the County Superintendency the last two years. The Clerk of the Circuit Court and Chancery is white. The County Judge is white. The "ward magistrates" are all white but one. If the "rich lands" along the river have declined in value, the rents do not show it. Eight dollars per acre is low rent; and I have written up numerous accounts for the colored tenants which showed they were paying, and had given a mortgage on their crop to pay, $12, $15, and even $18 per acre rent on land that the planters offer at $40 to $50 per acre, and never have asked so much before. Besides, these measurements are often like the old method of measuring the lands purchased of the aborigines—"measured with a fox-skin and throwed the tail in." I have found, as a practical surveyor, that these acres never overrun, but frequently fall short one-tenth and even one-fifth. I was not "sent back" here, but came in February, 1870, and have stayed, in the interest of education, after teaching thirteen years in New-Jersey and seventeen years in Wisconsin. Came under the A. M. A., office No. 56 Reade street, New-York. I find no fault with your gentlemanly, learned, and earnest correspondent on account of any personal mention. Three of the pleasantest days of my term were the three he spent in my room. However, my five years in this school, with about one thousand different pupils, of all shades from white to black, and evidently from many different African tribes, does not warrant me in all the conclusions he arrives at. My anti-slavery schooling with Lewis Tappan and others prepared me to give my pupils an unprejudiced trial. I feel quite sure I have done so. I have been ably seconded by the School Board and patrons. I found the school almost destitute of books. In three months the parents purchased over $200 worth of text-books at my request. The most advanced could read in McGuffey's Fourth Reader, could read maps, and begin to divide in long division. With an average of seven months' school per year and an average of four months' attendance, in four years we had good classes in high arithmetic, algebra, physical geography, book-keeping, natural philosophy, and in music and drawing, with the elementary studies. There is more application than among white children, except the Germans. When a boy—the one described so minutely and truthfully (from thirteen to seventeen years old,)—in seventeen months' schooling four months in a year, will completely master Ray's Second Arithmetic, and give equal attention to the other elementary studies, I predict smartness of him. When a girl from thirteen to seventeen years, with three terms of music lessons on the cabinet organ, can read new four-part music at sight, I think she shows some "intellect." These are not isolated cases in our school. A black girl of thirteen years, who took her first lessons in 1870, not knowing a letter, or word, or figure, who can now analyze or solve anything in our common mental arithmetics, and work well in compound proportion by ratio, by proportion by cause and effect, cannot be considered far behind the medium pupils of our "common country" schools. These cases are here. Friend "Gar" happened in before many of our advanced pupils were in attendance. These people are the workers in this naturally beautiful country and lovely climate. They cannot come to school until the crop is ready for the market. This keeps them out until the holidays. The time from New Year's to July is the school-time, *par excellence*, for the freedmen's children.

Considering the fact that these youth and children go to homes in the back yards of the white families; homes of one room, 10 by 12, built of logs or boards, unceiled; homes where the parents cannot read; homes where every superstitious notion of these ignorant parents is taught them; homes where they can get no help in their studies; homes where young girls do work fitted only for strong women; homes where the boys are hired out to wait on tables, and cannot be at school more than three hours a day; homes where whisky and tobacco and black coffee are necessities—I think I can safely say that I have never seen so much improvement in solid learning in the time. We have had all ages—from five to forty years—and find some dull and stupid, as in white schools. We find few prodigies, as in white schools; but we do find that after the training we give them in intellectual arithmetic they will go through written arithmetic with less help than any pupils we ever had before. I bring this out sharply, because so many know so much of the lack of capacity of the negro race, and so little of their capacity.

M. W. MARTIN.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

EXAMINING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—AN OLD ABUSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For many years noticing, but never before craving, your indulgence to the public in assigning a space in the columns of THE TIMES, where individual wrongs could be depicted and information obtained, I hereby beg leave to present a plain and true statement of a transaction, and ask advice which doubtless concerns the public at large no less than it does myself. On Monday, the 4th inst., a man called at my store and demanded to see my scales, weights, and measures. They were shown him, and consisted of one platform scale, one small scale, seven small weights, and thirteen measures ranging from one gill to one gallon in capacity. He stamped all but a gill measure (which had been overlooked) and demanded $4 50. I thought the charge unreasonable, and so informed him, upon which he became very much excited and extremely abusive. I demanded to see the list of prices allowed by law. He refused to show it, and said that "the law had nothing to do with it," pulled forth his warrant, and threatened to arrest me, and further said that the City had nothing to do with the money, which he declared "went into his pocket." I finally paid the bill under protest, and he gave me a receipt signed, "J. W. Robinson, Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 166 Third avenue," and dated the 3d, Sunday. I threatened to report the case to the proper authorities, upon which, with a great deal of swagger and much foul language, he informed the two reputable citizens who had witnessed the transaction with myself, "that he held his position through political influence, and if I thought that I had enough influence to affect him to just try it on, and he would show me what he would do to me." Noticing the gill measure which had been overlooked, I asked him to stamp that—it holds precisely one gill. He exclaimed he had me just where he wanted me, and would make that cost me $50 if he had to expend $50 to do it. In view of these facts, Mr. Editor, I thought that the public, in common with myself, might desire to know the legal rates (if there be any) for this service, what remedy they may have if they are swindled, and your opinion of this model (?) public official.

W. H. ROSE, Painter,
corner West Twelfth and Hudson streets, New-York.

A WRONGED HEIRESS.

A YOUNG GIRL'S LONELY JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.

SHE FALLS INTO GOOD HANDS, AND AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO SECURE HER RIGHTFUL PROPERTY.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Jan. 9.

On the night of the 5th of December last a well-known merchant of this city, while on his way from New-York home, had his attention arrested, on the train between Trenton and Philadelphia, by a young girl, apparently aboue fifteen years old, who, from the marked contrast between her sparkling face and high-bred carriage and her clothing, which was not only common, but more suited to Summer than Winter, was calculated to excite both curiosity and interest. There was nothing suspicious or offensive in her manner, and at first the gentleman thought she might be going to some village along the line of the road; but station after station was passed without her making any movement, and when the train arrived at Washington, prompted by his growing interest in her, he asked her where she was going. She replied that she was going to Richmond; but further questioning developed the fact that she did not live here, though she said she expected to meet friends. The gentleman, whom we will call Mr. C., then told her to get into the transfer omnibus with him, and carried her to the Richmond train. On the way, noticing more particularly her thin clothing, he offered her his shawl, which she persistently declined to use. When again upon the cars Mr. C. was accosted by an old friend, and getting into conversation with him forgot the girl entirely, and got off the train at the head of Franklin street. His companion, however, went on to the Bird Street Depot, and when the train stopped noticed the girl was alone. He asked her if she expected any one to meet her, and receiving a negative reply, continued to question her rather closely, and discovered that she had no idea where she was going in the city, or what she was going to do, but could learn nothing of her history. Under this condition of affairs he deemed it advisable to carry her to the Exchange Hotel, and the next morning informed Mr. C., whose interest in her he had remarked, that he had the girl upon his hands, and did not know what to do with her. Mr. C. went to the Exchange Hotel, and finding that the girl had no baggage and only a few dollars in her possession, it was thought of sending her to St. Paul's Church Home, she being little more than a child, and having avowed a wish to get something to do. She remained reticent, however, as to her previous history, and upon the suggestion of Col. Carrington, Dr. Parker was sent for, and it was decided to take her to the Spring-street Home, which was accordingly done.

Some time passed, during which the girl developed the fact that she was educated, had decided musical talent, and in every particular was exemplary; but amid it all, and despite the fact that the matron became attached to her and she seemed contented and happy, the past remained a sealed volume, except that she was from Philadelphia. One thing was noticeable, she did not appear to know the character of the asylum she was in, and all of her instincts were modest and refined.

Finally, Dr. F. B. Watkins, the physician of the institution, was sent for for some reason, and seeing the girl for the first time was particularly struck with her, and asked the matron where that child came from. The matron replied that she was from Philadelphia, and that she believed her to be an innocent, pure girl. This determined the doctor to question her, and at last, partly gaining her confidence, she told the following story:

I am from Philadelphia, but have been living in Trenton. My name is Mary ——. I am an orphan, and my parents were poor; at their death I was adopted by a family, but the gentleman failing, when five years old I was placed in a Catholic asylum, and was treated very kindly. After a while, however, two people from Trenton came and took me away, and for some years I have led a miserable existence. I was not exactly a servant, but they treated me very cruelly, and not only beat me, but worse than that, they continually taunted me with the habits of my brother, which I could not help. At last I determined to run away, and did so. I should be rich. My uncle left a large estate, but they trumped up debts against it after his death. He did not owe anything, however.

When asked what she expected to do, it became apparent that her head was filled with romantic ideas. She said she wanted to travel. She had heard a great deal about Richmond, and if she could make money here she would go to Florida to live amid the orange groves, enjoying the beautiful flowers and the music of the birds. From there she wanted to go to the Island of Manila, and when she became a rich woman she would let her people know where she was.

The Doctor told her he was well acquainted in Philadelphia, and urged her to tell who her relatives were there. This, however, she positively refused to do. For a while the Doctor was completely nonplused, but being a pretty good judge of human nature, and believing that the child was honest, and did not know how to lie outright, and was of a high-strung and sensitive organism, determined upon strategy, and intimated that he believed the story false from beginning to end.

This had the desired effect. Throwing herself upon her dignity, with flashing eyes and just scorn, she informed him she was not ashamed of her name, it was a good one, and if he doubted her, to write to her aunt and certain lawyers in Philadelphia, whose addresses she gave. The Doctor immediately wrote to the aunt and one of the lawyers, and very quickly received replies. The aunt's letter says she has been in great distress since Mary's disappearance, and that she knew nothing of the cruel treatment on the part of the Trenton people, as she only saw Mary in their presence, and refers the Doctor to her lawyer. The lawyer's letter confirms the statement of Mary, and says that she is co-heir with several others to an estate of $300,000; that he would attend to the matter, but it was necessary for her to choose a guardian, she being over fourteen years of age. And now at this point came in the first suspicion that there is something radically wrong not developed in the child's statement. Why could the child be thus neglected, living within forty miles of an aunt who expresses her willingness to giving her a home, and being so great an heiress? This suspicion led the gentlemen connected with the institution to write to a well-known merchant of Philadelphia inquiring as to the responsibility of the people, and this gentleman replies that the uncle who left the estate intended it to go to charitable institutions, but, owing to a blunder in his will, it certainly belongs to his heirs.

In the meantime, however, a second letter was received from the lawyer, which stated that the child was welcome to come to her aunt, but that her estate was in the hands of her guardian, and until she revoked that guardianship no money could be received from that source. If she would send an account of her expenses the money would be advanced, together with her fare to Philadelphia. Indeed, if she had not placed her all out of the hands of the family the officers of the institution could be compensated.

Of course the officers of the institution wish no compensation, but they will not let the girl be taken away until the matter is made more clear. We understand that the apparent conflicting statements in the two letters of the lawyer concerning guardianship can be reconciled, but it seems evident there is something behind the scenes yet. That the girl is an heiress no doubt exists; but she knows very little of the estate except that she ought to be rich, and that some one has treated her badly in regard to it in the past. She does not desire to leave the protection of the gentlemen of the asylum, and evinces a great horror of going back to her "master in Trenton," who, by the way, telegraphed to ask if she was here. When the telegram was read to her she burst into tears. All who have seen her have been charmed with her bright face, winning manners, and self-reliance. The philanthropic gentlemen who have saved her probably from a fate worse than death do not charge that matters may not be all fair and straight, but there is much they do not understand, and they will probe all the circumstances to the bottom, leaving no stone unturned to protect her future interests, if protection should be necessary.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE SEPARATED.

About two months ago Bernard and Emma Weibel, of No. 33 Canal street, only married about three months, began to experience matrimonial infelicities. The consequence was that Bernard abandoned Emma, and she instituted proceedings against him for that cause. Weibel was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, on Sunday morning, but owing to the inability of his wife to attend, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until she could appear. Yesterday morning the intelligence was communicated to Judge Murray that Mrs. Weibel had died on Sunday afternoon in Mount Sinai Hospital, whither she had been taken a few days ago in a very delicate state of health. There was no other course open for the Judge but to discharge the prisoner, Bernard Weibel, owing to the death of the only complainant against him. It is said that Mrs. Weibel had accelerated her death by swallowing the sulphur from lucifer matches. An investigation will be held, the Coroner having been notified.

INQUIRY INTO THE GOLD HOAX.

The Executive Committee of the Gold Board met yesterday afternoon to take action on the report of the special committee appointed on Saturday to investigate the spurious telegram sent out on the tape of the Manhattan Quotation Company. Alderman Van Schaick appeared before them on behalf of the company, in which he is a stockholder. He pleaded that at the time the message was sent the Superintendent was absent. He said that the company was ready to pay such losses as the committee might decide to be just. The meeting was secret, and the officers would not disclose what action had been taken. Mr. J. J. Kiernan, of the Wall Street News Agency, anxious to settle the correctness of the second dispatch of Saturday, cabled his London correspondent yesterday for the official report of the Bank of England's statement. The answer was "£30,000 bullion received by Bank on Saturday, £10,000 bars sold, leaving a balance of £20,000 gone into the Bank during the day."

A COLD COURT-ROOM.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, at the hour of opening, Judge Barrett announced that he had caught a severe cold sitting in that room during several previous days, without having it properly heated, and would not hold court there again until this defect had been remedied. He therefore had the court formally opened, and adjourned until this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 A. & P. Tel........ 23¼	20 N. Y. C. & H.......101¾
700 do........ 24	800 St. Paul........ 38¾
1000 Pacific Mail..b3. 34¼	300 St. Paul Pf........ 59
300 do........ 34⅜	100 Rock Island........103¼
600 do........ 34¼	200 do........c.103⅛
900 do........ 34⅜	1200 Erie Railway.... 29
100 do........ 34½	500 do........ 28⅞
2700 Western Union. 76⅞	100 North-western.... 47
4100 do........ 76¾	400 do........ 46⅞
300 do........c. 76¾	400 do........ 47
1700 do........s3. 76⅝	100 do........b10. 47
700 do........c. 76⅝	700 do........ 46¾
400 do........b3. 76¾	35 do........ 46½
600 do........s3. 76⅝	100 do........b3. 46⅞
1600 do........s3. 76½	500 do........c. 46¾
1000 do........ 76½	400 do........b3. 46¾
1000 Lake Shore........ 75¼	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 17⅛
100 do........ 75½	600 do........ 17¼
1700 do........ 75⅜	300 do........ 17⅜
900 do........s3. 75⅜	400 do........ 17¼
1500 Union Pacific.... 37⅜	100 Ohio & Miss........ 31⅞
1900 do........ 37¼	700 do........ 31¾
300 do........c. 37¼	1200 do........ 31⅝
25 do........ 37	500 do........s3. 31½
1600 do........ 37¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 25¼
500 do........b3. 37⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:50 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c........12.118¼	$5,000 U. S. 5 20 C., '67........12.118⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N........12.117	1,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 12........115¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........12.114⅜	17,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........b.c.117¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........b. c. 114½	4,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 12........117½
25,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.118¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 95½	300 West. Un. T..b. c. 76½
1,000 N.Y.S.B. L..c.105¼	2400 do........s3. 76⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, o., ex. c........ 53	1200 do........ 76½
	700 do........ 76⅝
5,000 B'lyn 6s, W.L. 99¾	500 do........ 76¾
4,000 A. & S. 1st....105½	700 do........s3. 76⅝
3,000 C.&O.1st, c.on. 46	10 do........ 76⅞
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.110½	1200 do........ 76⅝
3,000 C. & A. 1st....106	200 do........s5. 76½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, c.103	900 do........ 76⅝
8,000 do....b. c.103	4000 do........ 76½
3,000 C.&N.W.I.bds.100	1000 do........ 76⅝
6,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds........ 82½	30 U. S. Express.... 62
	10 Adams Express... 99¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102	5 Am. Express.... 63½
1,000 do........102⅛	50 do....b. c. 63¾
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.108½	400 Erie Railway.b.c. 28⅞
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.105½	1500 do........ 29
5,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.101	300 do........ 29⅛
1,000 Long D. bds....101½	400 do........s3. 29¼
10,000 H.& St.Jo.8s.C. 89½	500 do........c. 29¼
1,000 Erie, 1st..b. c.104	100 do........s3. 29⅛
8,000 Erie 3d........100¼	300 do........b3. 29¼
2,000 L. S. D. bds....100¼	400 do........ 29¼
3,000 L.S.2d.c.c.b. c. 92	100 Ill. Cen. R....b. c.101
1,000 D., M. & Tol 1st........b. c.101½	500 Pac. M. S. Co.b. c. 34½
	1900 do........ 34⅝
8,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887........ 98	1500 do........s3. 34¾
	200 do........ 34¾
2,000 do....b. c. 98¼	300 do........ 34⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c.112	2800 do........ 35
5,000 C. P. 1st, San. J. branch.... 84	1500 do........ 35⅛
	100 do........b3. 35⅛
1,000 C. P. G. bds.... 93¼	100 do........ 35¼
1,000 C. P. 1st, C. & O. branch.... 82¼	1300 do........ 35⅜
	900 do........ 35½
15,000 U. P. R. R. 1st. 90½	100 do........b3. 35⅝
7,000 do........ 90⅝	100 do........ 35⅝
4,000 do........ 90¾	1100 do........ 35¾
30,000 U. P. S'g F'd.. 81	1000 do........ 35⅝
10,000 do........ 81⅛	185 Mor. & Es........ 96
4,000 O. & M. C. S. F........b. c.100	40 do....b. c. 95⅞
	1200 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 75½
2,500 C. & P. 4th.... 95	600 do........ 75⅝
4,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 68	400 do........b3. 75¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st.104½	1200 do........ 75⅝
2,000 S. L. & I. M. 2d. 72½	1000 do........ 75½
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. div........ 63	100 do........ 75⅝
	500 do........b3. 75¾
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.106½	600 do........s3. 75¾
2,500 L. I. R. R. 1st. 90½	500 do........ 75⅞
8,000 D.&H.R.b's'84.104⅜	200 C. & N. W..b. c. 46¾
1,000 N.Y.C.6s,1883. 99⅝	300 do........ 46⅞
2,000 do....b. c. 99½	400 do........ 47
1,000 A.D.I.C.7s,b. c. 99	500 do........s3. 47⅛
17 Park Bank........138	100 C. & R. I..b. c.s3.102⅛
50 D. & H. Can...b. c.117⅞	400 do........103¼
300 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 18½	100 do........103⅝
100 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 25¼	1900 C.,M.& St.P.b. c. 38⅝
52 do........ 25	100 do........ 38¾
400 do........ 25½	100 do........ 38⅞
200 do........ 25¼	100 do........ 38¾
500 do........ 25	100 C., Mil. & St. P. Pd....b. c.s3. 59
500 do........ 25¼	
200 do........ 25½	50 do........ 59⅛
200 do........ 25¾	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 17⅞
100 do........ 26⅛	300 do........ 17½
200 do........ 26⅜	100 do........s3. 17⅝
200 do........ 27	100 do........b3. 17⅝
100 do........ 27⅛	100 do........ 17⅝
200 do........ 27¼	400 do........ 17⅝
100 do........ 27	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.... 26
100 do........ 26⅞	176 C., B. & Q....b. c.110
300 Cn. Pac...b. c.s3. 37⅜	200 D., L. & W....b. c.107½
300 do........s3. 37½	100 do....b. c.b3.107⅜
300 do........b3. 37⅝	185 do........107¼
1000 do........c. 37½	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 47⅞
700 do........ 37⅝	200 do........ 48
600 do........b3. 37⅜	500 do........c. 48
500 do........ 37½	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 31⅝
500 do........s3. 37⅜	700 do........ 31¾
1500 do........ 37¾	600 do........ 31½
700 do........b3. 37⅝	100 C.,C.&I.C..b. c..c. 8⅞
100 Warren R...b. c. 90	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon........ 52	500 Lake Shore....s3. 75⅞
	1200 do........ 76
15 At. & Pac. Tel.... 26	2600 do........ 75⅞
100 do........ 26⅝	1000 do........b3. 76
100 do........ 26¾	400 do........ 75⅞
800 Western Union.. 76⅝	300 St. Paul........ 38¾
100 do........b3. 76⅝	400 Union Pac.....s3. 37⅛
300 do........b5. 76½	300 do........ 37⅜
300 do........b3. 76½	100 do........ 37⅜
1300 do........ 76½	100 do........b3. 37⅛
50 N. Y. C. & H....c.101⅝	100 do........ 37⅜
100 do........101⅜	300 do........ 37½
1200 Pac. Mail.....s3. 35½	100 do........b3. 37½
450 do........ 35⅝	52 Fort Wayne........ 93½
35 do........ 35¼	200 North-western.... 47⅛
200 do........b3. 35⅝	300 do........ 47⅛
300 do........ 35½	300 do........s3. 47¼
100 do........ 35½	500 do........ 47⅛
	40 Del., Lack. & W.. 108
1300 N. Y., N. H. & H..133¼	200 Ohio & Miss........ 31⅞
325 Erie........s3. 29¼	100 Rock Island........103⅜
300 do........ 29⅜	300 do........103½
300 do........c. 29⅜	100 Tol. & Wab.......c. 17½
300 do........s3. 29⅜	200 do........ 17½
800 do........b3. 29½	200 do........ 17½
200 do........ 29½	300 do........ 17½
750 do........ 29⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 5-20 C., '64..116⅛	$2,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.118
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.b. c..117⅛	7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b. c.118⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........117⅛	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R..114⅞
	12,000 U. S. 6s, Currency....b. c.117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s,n,x C. 51	200 N. Y. C.& H.R.b. c.101⅛
5,000 C. P. 1st, San Joaq. Branch.. 84	1000 Erie Rail.b. c.b3. 29⅛
	638 C. & Pitts. Guart. 88⅞
32,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 90¾	20 C., C. & Ind..b. c. 71
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.102¾	20 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 61½
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.112	300 C. & N. W....b. c. 47⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 89	300 do........ 47
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Division. 64	800 do........ 46⅞
	1300 do........ 47
1,000 C. & N. W.Con. 91	900 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 75¾
100 West. U. Tele.b. c. 76½	700 do........s3. 75⅝
1500 do........s3. 76⅝	4000 do........s3. 75½
600 do........s3. 76¼	2900 do........ 75½
1000 do........s3. 76⅛	500 do........b3. 75⅝
100 do........b3. 76¼	100 do........s3. 75½
400 do........ 76⅛	800 do........ 75⅜
400 do........ 76¼	300 do........ 75¼
900 do........s3. 76⅛	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.103¼
300 do........b3. 76¼	200 do........b3.103⅛
2000 do........c. 76⅛	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 31⅞
2000 do........s30. 75⅞	500 do........ 31¾
300 do........ 76¼	400 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 38⅝
200 do........ 76⅛	200 do........ 38½
1700 do........s3. 76	100 do........b3. 38½
2300 do........ 76	100 do........ 38¼
1400 do........ 75⅞	600 do........ 38⅛
600 do........s3. 75⅝	700 do........ 38
400 do........ 75⅞	400 do........ 38⅛
800 do........ 76	200 do........s60. 37⅝
500 do........s3. 75⅞	300 do........ 38⅛
1700 do........s3. 76	1600 do........ 38
400 do........ 76⅛	600 do........ 37⅞
400 do........s30. 75⅝	200 do........ 38
700 do........ 76	400 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59
100 At. & Pac. T..b. c. 26¼	11 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94
20 U. S. Express.... 64	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 25
50 do........ 64½	300 do........ 25¼
150 do........b. c. 65	200 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 17⅝
300 do........ 64½	100 do........ 17⅝
100 Adams Ex....b. c. 99¾	100 do........ 17⅜
200 American Ex.b. c. 64	400 do........s3. 17⅜
100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 37⅜	100 do........ 17½
900 do........ 37¼	100 do........ 17⅜
2400 Pac. Mail.b.c.b3. 35½	100 do........ 17¼
2900 do........ 35⅜	33 Morris & Essex.... 95⅞
400 do........ 35¼	20 do........ 96
500 do........ 35⅛	75 do........b. c. 95⅞
900 do........ 35¼	5 N. Y., N.H.& H.b.c.133
1800 do........ 35⅜	110 do........134
500 do........ 35¼	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 15⅞
100 do........s3. 35⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 48¼
300 do........b3. 35¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........116	1000 Lake Shore..... 75¼
	2100 do........ 75⅛
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 90½	2000 do........ 75
10,000 C. P.. S. Jo. Br. 84	400 do........b3. 75
100 At. & Pac. Tele... 25½	2700 do........ 74⅞
1800 do........ 25	500 do........ 74¾
300 Rock Island...s3.103	400 do........s3. 74¾
1800 do........103	100 do........b3. 74⅞
200 do........102⅞	200 do........ 74⅞
500 West. Union...s3. 76	500 do........ 75
800 do........ 76⅛	1000 do........ 74⅞
900 do........ 76	1300 do........s3. 74¾
3000 do........ 75⅞	300 do........ 74⅞
200 do........s3. 75¾	500 do........ 74¾
600 do........b3. 75⅞	800 North-western.s3. 46⅝
700 do........ 75⅞	600 do........s3. 46½
1000 do........ 75¾	600 do........s3. 46⅜
1600 do........ 75⅝	600 do........ 46½
700 do........ 75½	400 do........ 46⅝
200 do........ 75⅝	500 do........b3. 46¼
500 do........s3. 75⅝	100 do........ 46¼
300 Pacific Mail.... 35⅛	300 do........s3. 46⅛
100 do........ 35	200 do........ 46⅛
1500 do........s3. 34¾	500 do........ 46
700 do........ 34⅞	1000 do........ 45⅞
1000 do........ 34¾	400 do........ 45¾
200 do........ 34⅝	1300 do........ 45⅝
1000 do........ 34½	100 do........ 45½
3100 do........ 34⅜	100 do........ 45⅜
600 do........s3. 34¼	400 do........ 45½
1200 do........ 34⅛	500 do........ 45⅜
200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 31½	50 do........ 45⅞
400 do........ 31⅜	200 Union Pacific..s3. 37¼
700 do........ 31⅛	600 do........ 37⅛
500 Erie Railway.... 29¼	500 do........ 37⅛
1400 do........s3. 29¼	1400 do........s3. 37⅛
100 do........ 29⅛	200 do........ 37⅛
400 do........ 29	300 do........ 37
100 do........ 29⅛	1000 do........ 37
400 do........s3. 29	300 do........b3. 37⅛
200 do........b3. 29⅛	200 St. Paul........ 38
300 do........ 29⅛	400 do........s3. 37⅞
100 Tol. & Wabash... 17½	1100 do........s3. 37¾
900 do........ 17⅝	200 do........ 37¾
200 do........ 17¼	200 do........b3. 37¾
100 North-west. Pref. 61	500 do........s3. 37⅝
90 do........ 60¾	800 do........ 37¾
100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 58½	2100 do........ 37½

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The market displayed apparent strength at the opening to-day, and there was an advance in prices from ¼ to ¾ ₩ cent. in the majority of stocks on the general list. In sympathy with the general market, Pacific Mail advanced from 31¼ at the opening to 35¾; but, as soon as the proceedings at the meeting of the Board of Directors became known on the Street, it naturally dropped again to the lowest price of the day. The general expectation was realized that the gentlemen whose names gave the board its only claim to common respect could not much longer afford to have their reputation and the other interests which they represent identified with the more than questionable transactions of the Pacific Mail Company, and the resignation of Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott was thus regarded as a matter of course. The depression which followed this information was by no means checked by the further intelligence that Messrs. Rufus Hatch and Russell Sage had patched up their recent differences, after the usual manner, in which men of their stamp do such things, and effected a reconciliation on the basis of having a mere "dummy" of Mr. Hatch's to fill one vacancy in the Directorship, while Mr. Sage himself filled the other. Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Guion, and Mr. Talcott are all naturally reticent as to the immediate cause of their action in severing themselves from responsible connection with the Pacific Mail Company, but the "outsiders" are at no loss for an explanation in that respect. The general public never expected that men of their standing would permit their names to remain on the list of Directors of the Pacific Mail Company; and that they could not afford to do so was the naturally accurate conclusion arrived at as soon as it was announced that the vacancies created by the resignation of Mr. W. F. Fogg last week and of Mr. T. W. Park to-day were filled by the election of Albert Hatch and Russell Sage. Lake Shore was about the weakest stock on the list, and at the close there was a heavy pressure to sell, consequent upon the promulgation of a report, which turned out to be well founded, that an injunction had been obtained restraining the company from paying the dividend of 3¼ ₩ cent. recently declared. The complaint upon which the injunction was granted alleges that the company had failed to meet their obligations to the Union Trust Company in connection with the $25,000,000 consolidated mortgage, of which the latter company is the trustee. Western Union exhibited much weakness, attributable, doubtless, to the introduction of the bill in the House of Representatives to establish a Government line from Washington to Boston. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was especially active early in the day, advancing from 23¼ to 27¼, a gain of 4 ₩ cent.; but it reacted in the afternoon, closing at 25. At the close the whole market was weak, and generally the lowest prices of the day prevailed.

The money market was easy, the supply of capital having been in excess of the demand. The principal business was at 3@3½ ₩ cent., but at the close there were large offerings at 2½ per cent. The demand for mercantile paper continues brisk, particularly for best grades, which meet with ready sale at 5½ to 7 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported a lower market for Consols and American securities, the latest quotations having been as follows: Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; do. account, 92½; old 1865s, 107¼@107½; 1867s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 104⅜, and new 5s, 103⅜@103½. Erie advanced from 26⅜ to 26½, and closed at 26¼. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market at London is 4 ₩ cent., or 1 ₩ cent. below the bank rate. The Sterling Exchange market was slightly firmer in tone, and sales were made at $4 85¼ to $4 85¾ for good to prime bankers' 60 day sterling bills, and $4 89½ to $4 89¾ for demand. In the Gold-room intense dullness prevailed, the only registered quotation having been 112⅜. At the close 112 5-16 was bid. Cash gold was in good supply and lent at 1 to 3 ₩ cent. for carrying. The Customs receipts to-day were $558,000. The total payments by the Treasury on account of January interest to date are $11,687,000.

The dealings in Government bonds were comparatively small, and little or no change in prices was noted. Railroad bonds were firm, and prices well maintained. In some instances a further improvement took place. New-York Central Firsts, Coupon, sold at 115, 6s of 1883 at 99½@99⅝, and of 1887 at 98@98¼. The drift of investment money, some time previous to the new year, and since the January disbursements commenced, has been largely toward Government bonds and first-class railway mortgages. In consequence of this, Government bonds have been steadily advancing for some time past, although the recent decline in gold caused a slight reaction, and the first mortgage bonds of old and well-established dividend-paying roads, like New-York Central, Harlem, New-Jersey Central, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Morris and Essex, have advanced to high figures, so high, in fact, that investors cannot make legal interest on their money at the present market prices for these bonds, and hence there is a disposition on the part of capitalists to seek the bonds of roads constructed within the past decade, especially the bonds of such companies as are earning annually much more than their interest, and which passed safely through the panic of 1873 and the trying times of last year. In this category of bonds the issues of the two prominent Pacific Railroads—Central and Union—seemed to be much in favor. All the issues of these two roads have advanced considerably of late, in consequence of increased orders for the same from investors. Toledo and Wabash firsts sold at 89, and St. Louis Division at 63@64. There was no important change in State bonds, if we except a decline of 2 ₩ cent. in Tennessee new ex coupon, which sold as low as 51.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.

Gold Receipts	$603,941 30
Gold Payments	469,381 97
Gold Balance	45,890,629 37
Currency Receipts	1,039,417 07
Currency Payments	605,554 22
Currency Balance	44,885,716 19
Customs	558,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 11.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118¼	118¼
American Gold	112¼	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85¼@$4 85¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼	102⅞
Pacific Mail	34⅛	34¼
St. Paul Common	38¾	37½
St. Paul Preferred	59⅛	58½
Western Union	76⅝	75⅝
Union Pacific	37⅛	37½
*Lake Shore	75½	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	17⅛	17¼
North-western Common	47	45⅝
North-western Preferred	61½	60⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107⅝
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½
Panama	111½	111½
Erie	28⅞	29⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31¼
C. C. and Indiana Central	9	8¾
Harlem	128	128

*Ex-dividend

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅜	101⅛	300
Erie	29½	23¾	13,900
Lake Shore	76	74¾	39,500
Wabash	17⅝	17⅛	6,100
North-western	47⅛	45⅜	17,700
North-western, Pref.	61	60⅝	300
Rock Island	103½	102⅞	3,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅞	37½	16,300
Milwaukee & St. P. Pf.	59⅛	58½	650
Pittsburg	88⅞	88⅞	638
Del., Lack. & Western	107¾	107½	585
N. Y. & N. H.	134	133¼	210
Illinois Central	101	101	100
Union Pacific	37¾	37	22,800
Missouri Pacific	48¼	47⅞	1,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	8⅞	8¾	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¼	25¼	600
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅞	31¼	5,600
Atlan. & Pac. Tel. Pf.	15⅞	15⅞	100
Western Union	76⅞	75½	58,900
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	27¼	23¼	5,900
Pacific Mail	35¾	34¼	41,600

Adams Express	99¾	99¾	100
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	64	64	200
United States Ex.	65	64½	450
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	110	110	176
Morris & Essex	96	96	225
Total sales			237,934

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾	5-20s, 1867, r.	118	118⅛
6s, 1881, r.	118⅛	118⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	118⅛	118¼
6s, 1881, c.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, r.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	114⅜	114⅝	5-20s, 1868, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	114⅜	114⅝	10-40s, reg.	114¾	115
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116¼	10-40s, coup.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116¼	5s, 1881, reg.	114	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	117¾	118	5s, 1881, coup.	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	117⅞	118⅛	Cen. P. g. bs.	93¼	93½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	117	117¼	West. P. g. bs.	85	85¼
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	117⅛	117¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, in coin, $250,000 for interest, and $30,000 for called bonds.

The days business at the Gold Exchange Bank, covered:

Gold cleared	$29,870,000
Gold balances	1,776,756
Currency balances	2,010,115

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$90,616,335
Currency balances	3,056,435
Gold exchanges	14,759,890
Gold balances	1,948,818

The following were the bids for the various State Securities;

Ala. 5s, '83	40	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	110
Ala. 5s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110
Ark. 6s, F.	20⅛	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	113
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is	9	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	113
Ark. 7s,Mem.& L.R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	113
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO	9	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	107
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	9	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	107
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen.R.	9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	25⅝
Cal. 7s	109	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	25⅝
Conn. 6s	102	N.C. 6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.	53
Ga. 6s	80	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	53
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	83	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,C. off, Jan. & July	36
Ind. 5s	99		
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	99	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, April & Oct.	36
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	99¼		
Ill. War Loan	99	N. C. Fund. Act '66	18
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. Fund. Act '68	17¼
La. 6s	25	N. C. New bds,J.&J.	16
La. New Bonds	24	N.C. New bds.A.&O.	14
La. 6s, N. F. Debt	23	Ohio 6s, '75	99
La. 7s, Penitentiary	25	Ohio 6s, '81	103
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	26	Ohio 6s, '86	103
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	25	Rhode Island 6s	102
La. 8s, L. B., '75	25	South Carolina 6s	33
Mich. 6s, '88-'79	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	31
Mich. 6s, '83	101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	31½
Mich. 7s, '90	104	S. C. Fund. Act '66	31
Mo. 6s, due '75	99¼	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	31
Mo. 6s, due '76	99	S. C. L. C., '89,A.&O.	31
Mo. 6s, due '77	96	S. C. 7s of '88	31
Mo. 6s, due '78	95	S. C. non-fund. bds.	7¼
Mo. 6s, due '79	95	Tenn. 6s, old	75⅛
Mo. 6s, due '80	95	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-C.	52
F'g bonds, due '94	91⅝	Tenn. 6s, new, ex-C.	52⅛
Long bds,'81-'91,incl.	95½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	51
Asy. or Univ.,due'92	91½	Texas 10s of '76	96
Han.&St.Jo.,due '75	99	Va. 6s, old	34
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76	98½	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	34
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	105¼	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	34
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	105¼	Va. 6s, ex-mat. C.	53
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, def. bds	11¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages;

Alb. & Sus. 1st	105½	Buff. & State Line 7s	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d	102	Kalamazoo&W.P.1st	82
Alb. & Sus. 3d	98	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	100¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	23¼	Lake Shore G. C. 1st	100
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7s.g	46¼	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	100
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	46	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	91⅞
Ches. & O. 6s, ex c.	37	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	90½
Chic. & Al. 1st	105	Marrietta & Cin. 1st	106½
Chic. & Al. inc.	100½	Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902	102
Jol. & Chic. 1st	106	Mich. C.1st8s,'82.S.F.	111⅞
La. & Mo. 1st, g.	91½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	101⅛
St.L., Jac. & C. 1st	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	99⅝
Chic.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st	110¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	98
Chic., Bur. & Q.,c. 7s	101¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	95
Cen. R. of N.J., 1st,n	109	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
Cen. R. of N.J., 1st, c	102¾	N. Y. C.& Hud.1st C.	111½
Cen.R. of N.J., c.con	105	N. Y. C.&Hud.1st R.	110
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	98	Hud. R. 7s,2dS.F.'85	106⅝
Mil.&St.P.1st8s,P.D.	108½	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875	100
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D.	89	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	109½
Mil. & St. P. 2d	76½	North Missouri 1st	83½
Chic. & N.W. S.F.	103¼	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	98⅛
Chic. & N.W. int.	100	Ohio & M. Consol.	97½
Chic. & N.W. con.	90¼	Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	81¼
Chic. & N.W. c.G.B.	82⅜	Cent. Pac. Gold Bds.	93¾
Chic. & N.W. r.G.B.	82⅜	Cent. P.San Joa.B'ch	84
G. & C. 2d	101½	Cent. P. Cal.& Or.1st	82¼
Chi. & Mil 1st	92½	Wes. Pac. bds	84
Win. & St. P. 1st	71½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	90½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	104½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	90⅛
D., L. & W. 1st	101	Union Pac. I. p. due.	96½
D., L. & W. 2d	108	Union Pac. S. F.	81
D., L. & W. 7s, con.	107¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	91⅛
Morris & Essex 1st	108	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
Morris and Essex 2d	105½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	99⅛
M. & E. Bds., 1900	100	P., F. W. & C. 1st	106½
Mor. & Es. Con.	96	P., F. W. & C. 2d	102
M. & E. 7s, of 1871	101	P., F. W. & C. 3d	99¾
Erie 1st, Ext.	103½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	103
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	95
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	96½	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	68
Long Dock	101	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	25
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104	St. L. & I. M. 1st	93
H. & S. J. 8s, conv.	89⅛	St. L. & I. M. 2d	72½
I. C. 7 p. c. 1875	101	Alton & T. H. 1st	104½
Dub. & S. C. 1st	95	Alton & T. H. 2d P.	92
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	95	Alton & T. H. 2d I.	75
C. F. & M. 1st	80	B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s	96
I., B. & W. 1st	45	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
M. S. 7 p. c. 2d	100½	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s	32
M. S. N. I. S. F'd7p.c.	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	89
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	62½
Clev. & Tol, N. B.	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d	60
Clev.,P.&Ash.Old B.	100⅛	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	40
Clev.P.&Ash.NewB.	100½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	79
Det., Mon.& Tol.Bds.	101½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	51
Buff.&Erie New.Bds.	102		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mechanics'	136
American Exchange	114½	Mercantile	117
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	125	Merchants' Exch'ge	100
Central National	100	Nassau	105½
Chemical	1500	New-York	123
City	300	North America	96½
Citizens	124	Pacific	160
Commerce	117	Park	137
Corn Exchange	128	People's	137
Fourth National	98	Republic	105¼
German American	94	Shoe and Leather	148¼
Irving	124	Union	130
Market	115		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 11.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	104	..
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	54½	54⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61	61⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	41¾	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18⅛	18¼
Northern Central Railroad	34¾	35
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	98¾	99

The following shows the earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Dec. 31, 1874:

Freight	$5,214 84
Passenger	3,686 65
Total	$8,901 49
Gross earnings, main line, 118 miles, as above	$8,901 49
Gross earnings, main line, same mileage, same week, 1873	6,507 63
Increase, 36 8-10 per cent.	$2,393 86

The following are the comparative earnings of the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas for the twelve months ending Dec. 31:

1874	$1,309,573 53
1873	990,275 37
Increase	$319,298 16

The annexed table of railroad earnings will be found interesting:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING DECEMBER.

	1874.	1873.
Burlington, C. R. & Min.	$126,737	$118,946
Chicago, Danville & Vin.	70,045	51,958
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	*41,405	29,953
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	313,423	315,057
Denver & Rio Grande	*27,784	23 071
Ind., Bloom. & Western	114,076	122,614
International & Gt. Northern	195,100	142,701
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	151,542	141,273
Marietta & Cincinnati	*180,658	138,500
Ohio & Mississippi	296,013	267,374
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	96,575	94,605
St. L., A. & T. H. branches	52,555	38,936
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	385,000	221,348
Lt. Louis & South-eastern	*104,471	96,342
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	68,995	85,624
Toledo, Wabash & Western	*302,506	482,767
Total	$2,527,885	$2,371,129
Net increase, 1874	156,754	

* Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

	1874.	1873.
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min.	$1,246,911	$1,188,147
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	459,680	382,392
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	4,106,100	4,796,985
Denver & Rio Grande	379,879	399,517
Ind., Bloom. & Western	1,735,383	1,539,230
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	1,815,590	1,891,261
Marietta & Cincinnati	2,078,480	2,118,892
Ohio & Mississippi	3,574,939	3,733,073
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, (main)	1,236,439	1,353,224
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, (branches)	520,636	484,097
St. Louis & South-eastern	1,260,307	1,302,346
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So.	3,062,177	2,419,042
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	1,035,178	1,224,803
Toledo, Wabash & Western	4,997,720	5,964,076
Total	$27,569,419	$28,797,086
Decrease	1,227,667	

Mr. Opdycke, of the late firm of Peake, Opdycke & Co., has recently associated with him Messrs. Terry and Steele, and entered upon the specialty technically known to the trade as "white goods," which embraces imported linens, laces, embroideries, &c., the capital having been furnished by Mr. George Opdyke, of New-York, and Mr. Leonard Case, of Cleveland. A prosperous future is anticipated for the new firm.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York pay their usual semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.* on demand.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Resin, bbls.	876
Bees-wax, pkgs.	8	S. Turpentine, bbls.	20
Beans, bbls.	170	Tar, bbls.	200
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	50	Rice, pkgs.	25
Cotton, bales	4,439	Pea-nuts, bags	509
Flour, bbls.	9,141	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,373
Meal, bbls.	700	Beef, pkgs.	610
Meal, bags	752	Pork, pkgs.	591
Wheat, bushels	16,700	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,105
Corn, bushels	43,600	Lard, tcs.	1,719
Oats, bushels	22,175	Butter, pkgs.	2,269
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pkgs.	882
Barley, bushels	2,000	Sugar, hhds.	456
Grass-seed, bags	105	Sugar, bbls.	245
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	94	Stearine, pkgs.	232
Eggs, bbls.	431	Sumac, bags	1,519
Dressed Hogs, No.	583	Tea, pkgs.	9
Flax-seed, bags	212	Tallow, pkgs.	202
Hops, bales	124	Tobacco, hhds.	325
Hides, No.	2,925	Tobacco, pkgs.	333
Hides, bales	707	Wool, bales	40
Molasses, bbls.	1,234	Whisky, bbls.	653
Leather, sides	7,522		

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request since our last, and have been held with firmness. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₩ 1,000.

COAL—There has been a fair inquiry for Stove Coal at firmer rates, but most other kinds have been dull and more or less nominal in price. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7 25@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Has been very dull at old figures, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted nominally unchanged in price, on a very dull market. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 4,812 bags; sales, 4,812 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 2,891 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 39,300 bags, the latter including 8,409 bags at Baltimore, 15,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 4,000 bags at Richmond, 1,000 bags at Charleston, and 8,000 bags at Savannah. Other kinds have been firm but quiet. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@21c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20½c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—A firm though quiet market has been noted for early delivery. Shippers have been bidding very reservedly. The demand from spinners has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,318 bales, (of which 905 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 632 bales to shippers, 677 bales to spinners, and 9 bales to speculators. Less activity has been noted for forward delivery, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb., influenced by the light arrivals at this port, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,400 bales, (of which 8,500 bales were on Saturday evening, and 14,900 bales to-day,) with 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.; February, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; March, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; April, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; May, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; July, 16 25-32c.@16 13-16c.; August, 16 15-16c.@17c. ₩ lb. The less favorable Liverpool advices made but little impression on the market. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,439 bales, of which 641 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 19,784 bales, against 24,145 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely, and prices have been quoted a shade easier. The demand for shipping extras has been moderate at the ruling figures, mostly for lines of fair to good at $5@$5 10; No. 2 and Superfine stock has been in rather more request at the current quotations; trade and family extras have been slow of sale, and somewhat irregular in price. The sales since our last have been 10,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 60@$4, mostly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 50, mostly at $4 25@$4 40; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10 for lines; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 15@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 85@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 30@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of the quoted rates....Southern Flour has been quite moderately sought after, with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand within the range from $4 15@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 50@$1 90 ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been selling, in lots, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in limited request within the range of $2 65@$3 ₩ 100 lbs. for ordinary to very choice.

GRAIN—There has been a very slow movement noted in Wheat, prices of which have been without important change. Holders have been unwilling to make further concessions on prime stock. The export call has been limited. Millers have not been disposed to purchase freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 47,000 bushels (mainly car stock) at $1 23 for very good No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 12@$1 14½ (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, with odd car-lots placed within the range; $1 10@$1 12 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 08@$1 09½ for No. 3 Spring, car-lots; $1 11@$1 13½ for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 27@$1 31 for Amber Western; $1 20@$1 26 for Red Western, odd lots; and (nominally) $1 27@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice White Western....New Mixed Corn has been in comparatively brisk request in good part on export account, and has advanced about 1½c. a bushel, closing quite firmly. Old has been dull and more or less nominal as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 85c.@88½c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 87c.@88c. for fair to prime, and closing at 88c.@88½c. for the best samples, afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western; 87c.@88½c. for new White do.; 93c.@96c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat. ....Rye quiet, but quoted steady at 95c.@96c. for average State, car lots....There has been a more active business reported in Barley at somewhat steadier rates, with sales of 42,500 bushels, at $1 59@$1 60 for Canada West; $1 42 for good Jefferson County—mainly Canada West at the quoted figures....Barley Malt dull at about former nominal quotations....Canada Peas wholly nominal....A fairly active demand prevails for Oats, which have shown more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels at 67c.@70c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western; 68c.@71c. for White do.; 67c.@68½c. for Mixed, and 69c.@70c. for White State, car stock. ....Feed has been in rather more demand and quoted at from $23@$32 ₩ ton. Sales, 10 tons Rye Feed at $28 ₩ ton. Hay has been quoted steady, with grades suited to the local trade in fair request. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to strictly choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@65c.; Oat at 45c.@60c., ₩ 100 lbs. ....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,675,122 bushels Wheat, 1,049,900 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 191,470 bushels Barley, 145,647 bushels Malt, 877,0 4 bushels Oats, and 1,552 bushels Peas, showing a slight increase in the stock of Corn, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, and Peas in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,991,674 bushels, as against 6,311,673 bushels last Monday, and 3,132,326 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	Jan. 11, 1875.	Jan. 4, 1875.	Jan. 2, 1874.
Wheat, bushels	3,675,112	5,961,045	1,235,418
Corn, bushels	1,049,900	1,013,574	1,143,202
Oats, bushels	877,084	909,311	514,117
Barley, bushels	191,470	222,660	136,208
Rye, bushels	50,899	50,899	1,131
Peas, bushels	1,552	2,349	16,768
Malt, bushels	145,647	151,337	35,482
Grand total, bushels	5,991,674	6,311,673	3,132,326

HEMP—Has been generally inactive, and nominally unchanged in price. Sales, 200 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at about steady rates, with sales reported of 9,400 damaged Buenos Ayres, 1,670 Dry Bogota, 900 Dry Texas, 650 Wet-salted Texas, 200 Mexican, 200 Country Slaughter, and 190 Wet-salted Honduras, on private terms; also, 1,500 Southern at 15½c.@17½c. for Dry-salt and Flint.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been comparatively slow of sale, as a rule, with values, however, generally well maintained.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for New-Orleans, new crop, within the range of 62c.@67c. for prime to fancy; sales, 100 bbls., in lots. Another auction sale is announced for to-morrow. Foreign product has been without further movement important, and quoted irregular as to values. We quote, here, Porto Rico, 45c.@56c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@67c., for fair to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been moderately sought after, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₩ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses in slack demand, on the basis of 30c. for hhds., and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active at about previous prices. Sales, 1,400 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 07@$2 10, mainly good Strained at the latter rate....Wilmington Tar quiet at $2 35@$2 37½; City Pitch at $2 25@$2 37½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull at 36c.@36½c. for merchantable; sales 30 bbls. at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered reservedly and at very firm prices, checking business. Demand moderate....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅜c.@6½c....Of Refined, sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., deliverable to Jan. 25, at 12¼c., quoted at the close at 12½c.... At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, 17¼c.@17½c....City Naphtha, at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand and weak in price, with sales reported of 175 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 25 for uninspected, and $20 50 for inspected; 100 bbls. old do. do., on private terms, quoted at $20, with Prime Mess at $18 75@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $17. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March option, at $20.... Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate request, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9c., and Western at 8⅝c. ₩ lb.... There has been a moderate movement noted in Cutmeats at about steady rates. Sales include 30 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10⅞c.@11c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¾c.; 40 tcs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 11c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 10⅞c.@11c.; 600 Pickled Hams at 11c. Small lots of Smoked Hams at 13c.; 750 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9c., with Western Pickled Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 7¾c.@8c., and Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs, at 8c.; also, 60 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11¼c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been quoted steady, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported of 25 bxs. Cumberland at 10¼c.; 175 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Short Clear at 11c., and Long and Short Clear at 10¾c....Lard has been in less confident demand, yet quoted firm for early, though weak for forward, delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c.; 80 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing at 14c.@14⅛c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c., closing at 13¾c.@14c.; 300 tcs. Refined for the Continent at 14½c., and 800 tcs. do. for the West Indies at 14⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., January options, at 14⅛c.; closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; 4,000 tcs., February, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3 16c.; 4,250 tcs., March, at 14¼c.@14⅜c. And a contract for 250 tcs., March option, settled at 14⅛c....Beef quiet, selling only in a jobbing way, at previous figures; New barrel stock quoted at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected, and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $28 50@$29 for Extra do. ₩ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Extra India Mess. Beef Hams at $21@$23 for Western....Butter has been in very moderate request at steady rates for prime to choice, but at weak and irregular figures for the poorer grades. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to very fancy; 18c.@33c. for fair ordinary to fancy Western, 20c.@30c. for rolls. Cheese has been in rather better request, and held with much firmness, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₩ lb....Eggs are in request within the range from 29c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice; Limed stock quoted at 17c.@22c. ₩ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SALT—Has attracted less attention, yet has been quoted steady, on a moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in light demand at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SOAP—Has been comparatively dull, in the wholesale line, at former figures. The jobbing inquiry has been moderate. Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been rather more inquiry noted in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 07½@$1 10; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 40c.@42c.; East India Pepper at 20¼c.@21c.; White Pepper at 26c.@26½c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger, 10¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Invoices have attracted very little attention.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet to-day, but without further change as to values. Very little inquiry has been noted from refiners. No important sales were made to-day. On Saturday evening 443 bags Centrifugal were sold at 9 1-16c., and 2,025 baskets and 736 bags Java at 8½c. And recently (though not previously made public) 408 hhds. refining Cuba at market rates. We quote (nominally) fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair request at full previous prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 65,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c., with best City held at 9c. ₩ lb....A livelier business has been noted in Stearine, which has been rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. prime City, deliverable last half of January and first half of February, on private terms—quoted for early delivery at 14¾c.@15c., with Western, in tcs., at 14½c.@14¾c. for prime to choice; 46 tcs. off grade sold at 14c....Of Grease, 15 pkgs. and 20,000 lbs. sold at 7c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in good demand at very full prices. Sales, 3,000 half chests Green, 3,400 half chests Japan, and 2,600 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been scarce and quiet on the basis of $1 10, gold, for Arctic ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, on a very moderate inquiry; sales, 50 bbls. at 98c., and 150 bbls. at 97½c., closing at 97½c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth room, though not offered freely, has been less sought after, particularly by other than Provision shippers, and rates have been quoted rather weak; in the instance of Grain by steam for Liverpool, again lower. The chartering movement has been unusually slow. Tonnage has been in quite moderate supply, and held with firmness, but has not been in much request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 10½d. ₩ bushel; small lots of Cotton at 9-32d. ₩ lb., and of Provisions at 50s. ₩ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For London and Glasgow quotations were nominally unchanged, in the absence of any important business....For the United Kingdom, some inquiry was noted for timber and deal tonnage, which was quoted on the basis of 37s. 6d.@110s., from Doboy.... For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted as in our last, but was inactive....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ₩ bushel; 500 bags Clover Seed at 50s. ₩ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 bags Clover-seed at 46s. ₩ ton....For the Baltic, two Norwegian barks, 445 and 333 tons, with Pine Timber from New-Orleans, on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 1,000 cases Petroleum on private terms; also an Italian brig, 274 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Santander, by sail, 5,000 cases Petroleum on private terms; also a British brig, 456 tons, chartered on private terms and placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Fiume, an Italian brig, 311 tons, hence with Kentucky and Virginia Tobacco at 50s. and £10 gratuity....For Angiers and orders, a bark, hence with about 16,000 cases Petroleum reported on private terms....For the south of Cuba and back to Boston, a brig, reported on the basis of $3 75 for Molasses....For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 491 tons, from the north side of Cuba, at $4 50 for Sugar, $4 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Boston, a schooner with Salt from Cadiz, reported at 11c. ₩ bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1875.

There was a brisk trade in Beeves on Sunday last at One Hundredth Street Yards, when prices ranged from 8½c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weights 4 cwt. scant to 9¾ cwt., on 54 lbs. to 59 lbs net. On this forenoon, at Harsimus Cove, sales were fair at 9c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 4¾ cwt. strong to 12½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. net. There was a fair demand for Cows at $50@$120 ₩ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Grass Calves were held on sale. Sheep were free of sale at 5¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb., culls included. Lambs sold at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at $7 12½ ₩ cwt.; City at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Western dressed at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. Gilles sold for self 31 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; held on sale 26 choice quality Illinois Steers. Siegel and Meyer sold for selves 119 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 99 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 62 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 56 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 137 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6@6¾ cwt. R. Knowlton sold for self 6 coarse quality State Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 2 State Oxen at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 12 State Oxen at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 6 State Veals, weight 200 lbs. ₩ head, at 10½c. ₩ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 160 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb. Wentworth & McIntosh held on sale one four-year-old Michigan Steer, gross weight 3,500 lbs. T. Wheeler sold on commission 20 State Oxen at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights 9@9½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 75 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 90 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 82 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant; 85 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers, 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; on commission 132 poor quality Illinois Heifers at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 4 cwt. scant. G. W. Wilson sold for self 13 State Oxen at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 9¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 45 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. strong; 135 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6⅜ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 125 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards—Burchard & Merritt sold for M. B. Doty 64 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Christie & Sparrow 49 generally good Indiana Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 59 Texan Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for J. Harper, 18 Kentucky Oxen at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 12½ cwt.; for M. Gleason, 33 common Virginia Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong; 18 poor Virginia Cows at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; for W. Ritchy, 15 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for E. Wheeler, 14 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for L. Schomberg 132 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.: for W. Duffy, 99 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; for R. Maines, 88 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale for E. Newton, 30 Ohio Steers; sold for J. A. Dadisman, 71 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 7 cwt.; for A. Campbell, 16 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale for C. Khan, 60 Kentucky Steers. There were sold on commission for McArdle & Co., 15 Ohio Oxen at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Craiser & Co., 15 good Ohio Steers at 11¾c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. W. Fitch sold for Briggs & Co., 19 fair Kentucky Heifers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for W. Vogel, 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., with $10 off the lot; for Strauss & Co., 16 fair Kentucky Cows at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 30 Kentucky Oxen at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; had due 16 cars of Beeves. W. C. Dudley sold 14 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 33 common Indiana Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; had due 1 car of Beeves. Toffey & Sons sold 110 common Missouri Steers at 10½c.@14¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 15 Illinois Bulls at 5c.@5¼c. ₩ lb., gross weight 1,500 lbs. ₩ head; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., and $1 off ₩ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 92 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.@7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold, for Sadler, Havens & Co., 15 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.@7¾ cwt. P. Kase & Sons sold 184 cul Kentucky Sheep, weight 13,600 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 182 Kentucky Sheep, weight 13,570 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 163 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,150 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 298 Sheep, weight 25,390 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 796 Sheep, weight 65,850 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb.; 338 Sheep, weight 30,690 lbs., at $6 60 ₩ cwt.; 344 Sheep, weight 32,090 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 345 Sheep, weight 32,750 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 160 Sheep, weight 16,760 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 3,420 lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb. There were sold on commission to M. Lauterbach 395 Sheep, weight 37,750 lbs., at $6 55 ₩ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 192 mixed Ohio and Michigan Sheep, weight 18,560 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; held on sale 6 cars of Sheep. P. Lerch sold 224 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,530 lbs., at 5⅞c.; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,980 lbs., at $6 70 ₩ cwt.; 730 Michigan Sheep, weight 70,890 lbs., at $6 81¼ ₩ cwt.; 148 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,490 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb. T. H. Reid sold 119 Ohio Hogs, weight 160 lbs. ₩ head, at $7 12½ ₩ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 1 Cow and her Calf for $120. J. Kirby sold 102 Sheep, weight 8,990 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 5,130 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 17,960 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 157 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 15,110 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb. Held on sale 3 cars of Sheep. Hume & Elliott sold 187 Sheep, weight 16,260 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 250 Sheep, weight 34,080 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; also sold, for week ending Jan. 9, 1875, 4,732 Sheep, for $31,576 97—average ₩ head, $6 67; 172 Calves, for $2,707 52—average ₩ head, $15 75.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 11, 1875—2,846 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 40 Sheep, 435 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 9, 1875—8,228 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 55 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—3,246 Sheep and Lambs, 16 Cows, 134 Calves and Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 9, 1875—15,923 Hogs, 5,920 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—5,802 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 9, 1875—3,985 head of horned Cattle, 10,006 Sheep and Lambs, 12,053 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,319 head of horned Cattle, 2,532 Sheep, 4,718 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Cattle active and firm; receipts, 3,500; sales of butchers' at $2 50@$4 50; stockers, $2 75@$4; common to extra shipping, $4 50@$6 50. Shipments, 1,000. Live Hogs active and firm for packing grades, and quiet and weak for shipping grades; receipts, 35,000; prices range from $6@$7 50 for Inferior to Extra; Yorkers selling at $6 25@$6 85; Heavy, $7@$7 50. Shipments, 4,000. Sheep fairly active and steady; receipts, 1,500; prices range from $4 75@$6 25 for fair to Extra. Shipments, 2,400.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Cattle dull, steady; sales 3,200 head; Extra State and Western steady at $7 25@$7 75; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $4@$5 50. Sheep—Market without decided change; sales 8,000 head at $5@$7. Live Hogs in fair demand; sales 5,500 head at $10 50@$10 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring, 88⅜c.@88½c., cash; 88¾c., February; 89¾c., March; No. 3 do., 83¼c.@83⅜c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn steady; new No. 2 Mixed, 65¾c., February, 66⅛c.@66¼c.; 72c. bid, May; old No. 2 Mixed, January, 71c.; Rejected, 60¾c.@61c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52¼c., cash; 52½c., February; Rejected, 48c. Rye steady; No. 2, 96c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 18. Pork dull and declining at $18 75, cash; $18 87½, February; $19 15, March. Lard in fair demand and lower at $13 50, cash; $13 60, February. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.; Short Clear do., 10c., all loose, spot. On the call of the board this afternoon Grain was steady and unchanged. Pork weak at $18 70, cash; $18 87½, February. Lard easier at $13 52½, February. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 57,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 14⅜c. Flour dull; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio Brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat very dull, heavy, and unchanged; receipts light. Corn firm and scarce; White Southern, 78c.@83c.; Yellow do., 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 81c.@81½c., in elevator; 78c., in steamer. Oats dull; Southern, 63c.@66c.; White Western, 65c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 02. Hay unchanged. Provision quiet and unchanged. Western Butter steady, with little better inquiry, and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; stock light; sales at 18½c.@20¼c. Whisky steady at 98c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 14,800 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. In Store—Wheat, 833,712 bushels; Corn, 71,818 bushels; Oats, 48,675 bushels; Barley, 105,326 bushels; Peas, 4,439 bushels; Malt, 18,831 bushels. Flour quiet and steady; sales, 680 bbls. at previous quotations. Wheat inactive; asking $1 06 for car lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Club; $1 07@$1 20 for Red and Amber Winter; $1 20@$1 25 for White Winter. Corn dull; sales of 8 cars on track at 78c.@79c., according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley in fair demand; no sales; buyers and sellers apart. High Wines nominally 97c. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 75@$9.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08½@$1 09¼. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@68c., according to location. Oats higher at 57c.@60c. Barley unchanged. Rye firm at $1 02. Whisky declining at 94c. Pork nominally at $19 25. Dry-salted Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Pickled Meats nominally unchanged. Lard higher at $13 40. Live Hogs firm; some packers out of the market; fair to choice Packing lots, $6 50@$7; Butchers, $7@$7 25. Cattle in fair demand; offerings mostly low grades; fair native Cows, $4; ordinary natives, $4 50; fair do., $5 15. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2, 88¾c., February, 89¼c.; March, 90¼c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 50c. Corn easier; New, in store, 62¾c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, in store, 94½c. Barley quiet, but firm; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 09. Provisions easier; inactive. Pork firm at $18 75, cash; $19 for February; prime Mess, $16 75@$17; Extra Prime, $13 75@$14. Sweet-pickled Hams unchanged. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Lard firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Flour dull; Extra State, $5 50@$6. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye, 95c. Corn weak; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; White, 81c.; Mixed Western, 84c. Oats firm; White, 66½c.@67c. Mixed, 64½c.@66c. Barley—Canada, $1 55@$1 60. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $20 50@$21. Lard steady at 13⅝c.@14c. Whisky steady at 98c. Petroleum unchanged. Clover-seed, 10c.; Flax-seed, $2 10. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County extras, 41c.@42c.; Western extras, 33c.@34c.; Western firsts, 28c.@30c.; extra rolls, 30c.@31c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Flour very dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 04@$1 08. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; Fall, $1 50. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork quiet, but firm, at $19 25. Lard firm; Steam, 43¾c., spot; $13 80 February; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.@67c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders scarce, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Green-meats in good demand; unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Flour steady but quiet; sales of 500 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of one car Extra White Michigan at $1 38; round lots of Extra White Michigan offered at $1 33 afloat; No. 1 Milwaukee Club quoted at $1 20. Corn steady; sales of one car at 88c. Barley quiet; Prime Canada held at $1 48@$1 50. Corn meal—Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36 ₩ ton; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29@$ ₩ ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat closed a shade firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; Amber Michigan, $1 08½@$1 08¾; No. 2 Red, $1 08. Corn dull; High Mixed held at 71c., bid, 70c.; Low Mixed, 69½c. Oats dull; Michigan, 57c.; White, 59c. Dressed Hogs, $7 90@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 69c.@70c. Oats very strong at 63c.@65c. Rye, $1 10. Pork firm at $20@$20 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼. Whisky, 93c. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 13¾; No. 1, $1 09½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Wheat freely offered, without buyers. Rye steady at 88c. Corn in limited request and firm at 85c.@87c. for Low and High Mixed Western. Barley dull; sales of five cars No. 2 Canada on private terms. Oats dull at 63c.@66c. for the entire range.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Flour quiet at $4 50@$7 50. Corn in fair demand at 83½c. Oats quiet at 72c. Lard—Improved demand; 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, car lots, 10c.; legal test, 11c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 34½c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¼@92⅜, and for the account, 92½. Erie Railway Shares, 26½; Preferred, 46.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 per cent., which is 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable January and February, at 7 9-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 9-16c.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16c. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 82s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 48s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 50s. 9d. for Short Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 11 16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 7 11-16d.

LONDON, Jan 11.—Tallow, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Sugar, 24s. 6d.@25s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 11.—Petroleum, 26f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Spanish Gold, 195@196. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 71@73 premium; short sight, 74@76 premium; 60 days' gold, 95@97 premium; short sight, 98@100 premium; on London, 118@120 premium; on Paris, 97@99 premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,189 bales; gross, 1,205 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 898 bales; sales, 2,018 bales; stock 83,095 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 9,628 bales; gross, 10,181 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,350 bales; to France, 2,828 bales; coastwise, 3,447 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 273,198 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,172 bales; gross, 2,172 bales; sales, 1,254 bales; stock, 97,834 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@14c.; net receipts, 2,733 bales; exports, coastwise, 317 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 75,780 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,250 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,161 bales; to the Channel, 1,035 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 69,092 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The following is Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 12: Nos. 339, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 287, 319. Adjourned till Jan. 12, 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
77—Matter of Thompson.	166—Moffet vs. Tuthill &c.
79—Ruckman vs. Simmons.	167—Same vs. Same.
100—Wright vs. Lemon, &c.	173—Beaulieu vs. Vogt.
115—Haas, &c., vs. Oppenheimer, &c.	196—Price vs. W. & G. A. Machine Company.
131—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.	198—Sunderland vs. Powell.
134—Fisher vs. Levy, &c.	200—Copeland vs. How.
145—Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll.	203—Archer vs. Turner, &c.
151—The Mayor, &c., vs. Watson.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Barnes vs. Morgan.	32—Same vs. Same.
137—Excelsior Pet'm Co. vs. Lacey, Ex'x, et al.	111—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
138—Excelsior Pet'm Co. vs. Lacey.	112—Finigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Kahn, vs. Norrie.	140—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Loder vs. N. Y., Utica & O. R. R. Co.	141—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
10—Same vs. Same.	142—Speyer vs. Fisk, Ex'x, &c.
18—Gouraud vs. Trust et al.	143—Same vs. Same.
27—Stephens vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn	144—— vs. ——.
	145—— vs. ——.
	148—— vs. ——.
54—Matter Schell, Trustee	149—— vs. ——.
69—— vs. ——.	150—— vs. ——.
31—Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.	152—— vs. ——.
	154—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 7, 9, 44, 51, 53, 65, 68, 78, 11, 83, 161, 25, 96, 97, 98, 46, 67, 91, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1878—Brennan vs. Goodstein et al.	1062—Brickford, &c., vs. Sutton.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.	1896—Richter vs. Wise.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.	2202—Crane vs. Van Pelt et al.
471—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.	154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & London Mfg. Co.	246—Reickenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.	1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.	856—Nagel vs. Kohlman.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.	1266—McCall, Executor, &c., vs. Jenkins.
1066—Fuller vs. The Mayor, &c.	714—Macfarland vs. Hartford & N. Y. Steamboat Co.
338—Cohen vs. Pulski.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1132½, 1889, 855, 829, 519, 79, 442, 645, 1005, 1325, 1439, 899, 789, 895, 905, 69, 885, 911, 945, 2077.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
842—Rockwell et al. vs. McGovern et al.	860—Butterfield et al. vs. Bradbury et al.
756—Levy vs. O'Conor et al.	862—Lundy vs. Goble.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	864—Parsball vs. Charles.
	866—Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.
972—Hazewell vs. Courden.	868—Talcott vs. Belding.
	870—Maher vs. Bailey.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.	872—Coursen vs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
854—Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schufeld.	874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.
858—Smith vs. Davis et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Read vs. Gould.	49—Bruce vs. Burr et al.
90—Soper vs. Rich.	50—Angevine vs. Sandford et al.
139—Sickley vs. Hazlett.	
18—Matter of Fincke.	62—Costelloe vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Appleton vs. Mudgett.	
28—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	63—Huguenot National bank vs. Studwell et al.
29—White et al. vs. Continental Nat. Bank.	64—Zulick vs. Markham et al.
33—Winston et al. vs. E. S. Ass'n et al.	66—Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Foster vs. McMullen et al.	141—Clendinen vs. Crosson et al.
45—Seligman vs. S. & N. A. R. R. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1099—Wilson vs. Platt et al.	833—Campbell vs. Voorhis.
1124—Harris vs. Kurtz.	1232—Nichols vs. Bell.
670—Knapp vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	1235—Richards, Jr., vs. Ellison.
1130—Man et al. vs. Voigt, impleaded.	1242—Appenhimer vs. Apple.
1128—L. S. & N. M. I. R. R. Co. vs. Braman.	1245—Straub vs. Stoessel.
	1246—Hurst vs. Storrs.
1164—Raux vs. Hubbell.	1247—Carpenter vs. Boynton.
1169—Peetsch vs. Farrell.	
1173—Keller vs. Chase et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
937—Dewey vs. Star L. Oil Co.	1256—Schoenhoff vs. Bilman.
1189—Kauff vs. McIndo.	1257—Charles vs. Sickles.
1204—Hart, Jr., vs. Barrett.	1260—Koch vs. Becker.
	1264—Buddensick vs. Maher.
2122—Boyce vs. O'Brien.	
2228—Ripley vs. Dixon.	1265—Kurtz vs. Hufnagel.
2321—Keator vs. Babcock et al.	1266—Butler et al. vs Briggs.
1251—Staples vs. Specht.	1267—Grantorf vs. Ress et al.
1252—Murphy vs. Giddings.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2287—Perry vs. Corlorlle.	2579—Tullis vs. Topham.
2426—Benjamin vs. Frankenstein et al.	1836—Beiser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.
2064—Winters vs. Fritsch.	2466—Wilmore vs. Levy.
2193—Hazlett et al. vs. Martin.	2398—Kaufman vs. Meyer.
	1142—Greissman vs. Sondheim.
829—Brockenburg vs. Mullany.	1004—Goldstein vs. Cagney et al.
896—Netter vs. Reis.	
1733—Frye et al. vs. Davis.	1042—McIntyre vs. Bowrett.
2521—Ernstein vs. Rothman.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

George W. Murray, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Sarah E. Meyers, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Gallagher; order settled.
McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; case settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Henriques; order granted.
Merchants' National Bank vs. Board of Supervisors; order for allowance granted.
Clapp vs. Thousand Island Hotel Company; Frye vs. Duryee; Congdon vs. Osborn; orders granted.
Lorimer vs. Lorimer; motion denied.
Von Rhade vs. Von Rhade; Spectator Company vs. Peoples' Insurance Company; Barnes vs. Mobile and North-western Railroad Company; memorandums.
George vs. George; motion denied; memorandum.
Miller vs. McClare et al.; memorandum.
Wheeler vs. Friedenheit; granted.
Morrison vs. Stocum; order granted.
Sterne vs. Goepp; motion denied without costs.
Matter of Stillwell; approved.
Harrington vs. Gomperts et al.; memorandum.
Real Estate Company vs. Keech; denied.
Bainbridge vs. Berne; Howland vs. Hutchings, (Surrogate;) Riley vs. Corwin; orders granted.
Glowgowskie vs. Benziger Brothers; memorandum.
Matter of New-York Bridge Company; Rusk vs. Marston; Trades' Savings Bank vs. Howes; Gibbons vs. Farmcan; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Fowler vs. Wood; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.
Sharkey vs. Dermott; Elliott vs. Cotton Exchange; demurrers sustained.
Butler vs. Palmer; demurrer sustained. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judges Sedgwick and Speir.

Beard vs. Smith; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlows et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Whitman vs. Nicoll et al.; judgment reversed with costs and judgment final for defendants, on the demurrer with costs, but with leave to the plaintiff to amend the complaint on payment of costs of the demurrer and subsequent proceedings. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell, Judge Speir dissenting.

By Chief Justice Monell, and Judges Curtis, Sedgwick, Van Vorst, and Speir.

Alexander vs. Bennett; order removing action into the Marine Court affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell concurred in by Judges Curtis and Van Vorst, Judges Sedgwick and Speir dissenting.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Curtis.

Graham vs. Hoy, executor, &c.; judgment reversed with costs, with leave to the defendant Hoy to withdraw demurrer, and answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly.

Mueller vs. Methfessel; order settled.
Belloni vs. Freedborne; papers submitted.
O'Gorman vs. Kamak; court took papers on argument.
No. 136; judgment affirmed by default.
No. 125; off on payment of costs.
No. 141; argued; decision reserved.
No. 165; argued; court took the papers on submission.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Crosby vs. Duffey; case settled.

By Judge Daly.

Matter of Brockmeyer et al.; three liens discharged.
Smith vs. Smith; findings and decree to be drawn as settled.
Rochmeke vs. Ross; motion for new trial denied. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Merrit vs. Merritt; motion denied. See opinion.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Jan. 11, was one by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 304 East Fifty-first street, south side, 88.6 feet east of Second avenue, for $10,000, to Jacob Metzger.

The sale, by D. M. Seaman, of the Metropolitan Theatre lease was again adjourned to the 25th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 58, on Prospect place, north-east corner of Forty-second street, and one similar house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on the same street, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one two-story and attic frame house, stable, and plot of land, in size 126.4 by 166 by 120 by 126, located on the King's Bridge road, north-west corner of Jefferson avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, with improvement, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the five-story brick building, with lot 15 by 130.2, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 9, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Johnson avenue, north side, 200 feet west of Westchester avenue, Spuyten Duyvel, a frame dwelling, two stories, 24 by 30; C. Gilchrist, owner.

Sixty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue, a frame dwelling, three stories, 25 by 42; M. Sheridan, owner.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 90 feet east of Fourth avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 16.6 by 60; Burns & Taylor, owners.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 106.6 feet east of Fourth avenue, one brown stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 16 by 60; Burns & Taylor, owners.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 122 feet east of Fourth avenue, eight brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 55; Burns & Taylor, owners.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 116 feet west of Lexington avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 16 by 60; Burns & Taylor, owners.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 16.6 by 60; Burns & Taylor, owners.

Fifty-fourth street, north side, 375 feet east of Seventh avenue, one brick and stone school-house, four stories, 100 by 95; Corporation of City of New-York, owners.

One Hundred and Twenty-second street, 100 feet west of First avenue, three brick tenements, each four stories, 25 by 54; Hargrave & Govers, owners.

Sixth avenue, east side, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, twelve brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 16.6 by 60; Philip Teets, owner.

Downing street, No. 10, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 41; Eib Hay, owner.

Total estimated cost of erection, $634,000.

Unsafe Buildings.

Second avenue, Nos. 2,340 and 2,342, unsafe coping on party walls, also unsafe chimneys; Henry Eckstein, owner.

Rivington street, No. 314, unsafe front wall; John Kane, owner.

Broadway, No. 292, unsafe foundation and rear wall; A. Hemmingway, owner.

Liberty street, No. 3, unsafe cornice and gutter; H. S. Ely, agent.

Liberty street, No. 5, unsafe cornice and chimney; Terence Farley, owner.

Liberty street, No. 7, unsafe cornice and front brick work; S. G. Quirk, lessee.

West Forty-third street, No. 455, unsafe brick work and arches; Mrs. Margaret McMillan, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 472, unsafe westerly wall and rear chimney; F. B. Cutting estate, owner.

Leroy street, south-west corner of Bedford street, unsafe parapet wall and chimneys; Charles Voss, owner.

Ferry-house on West street, river front, from Cortland to Liberty street, on Piers Nos. 16 and 17, frame building; the main supports thereof are rotten and broken, and the building consequently in unsafe condition; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owners.

Buildings Reported for Unsafe Chimneys.

Third avenue, No. 261; John Heald, lessee.

West Twenty-seventh street, No. 425, estate of E. Cooper; C. D. Gildersleeve, executor.

Second avenue, No. 571; James Cavanagh, owner.

Broadway, No. 930; William Edelstein, owner.

Broadway, No. 928, William Edelstein, owner.

Franklin street, No. 40; A. W. Leggett, owner.

Bond street, No. 22; Thomas Newbold, owner.

Stanton street, Nos. 314 and 316; George C. Ersam, owner.

Norfolk street, Nos. 99 and 101; estate of Dr. Vermilyea, owner.

Delancey street, No. 189; C. C. Pinckney, agent.

The Bureau of Inspection reports plans submitted for 31 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $634,000. Buildings proposed for alteration, 7, at an estimated cost of $32,050. Total estimated cost for erection of new buildings and alterations, $666,050. The new buildings include 12 first-class dwellings on Fifty-seventh street between Fourth and Lexington avenues, costing from $20,000 to $35,000 each, and 12 first-class dwellings on Sixth avenue, commencing at north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, costing $15,000 each; 1 school-house on Fifty-fourth street, near Seventh avenue, costing $75,000, and but 4 tenement houses, costing $9,000 each. Special applications for frame and other structures, 14. The Bureau of Unsafe Buildings, Violations, and Applications, reports number of buildings surveyed, 733; reported unsafe, 20; made safe, 17; unsafe notices served, 33; violations of law reported, 23; violations removed, 14; violation notices served, 39; cases sent to attorney, 3. The Bureau of Iron Work and Fire-escapes reports 10 buildings as requiring fire-escapes, and 20 buildings as provided with fire escapes; fire-escape notices served, 61; 331 buildings heretofore provided with outside fire-escapes are reported as having undergone thorough reinspection as to the condition and availability of the escapes thereon in case of fire, on 285 of which the escapes were found in good condition, and on 46 as more or less obstructed, rusted, and requiring painting or repairs; 135 buildings previously reported as requiring escapes, repairs to escapes, or additional means of egress, ladders to scuttle-openings, &c., were re-examined, on 47 of which the requirements were reported as complied with; 20 fire-escape cases were retired, and proceedings thereunder discontinued; 18 theatres, halls, and places of amusement, were inspected in reference to fire-guards, ventilation, means of egress, &c., in case of fire or accident, and in reference to section 29 of the Building law; parties in interest duly notified of infractions thereof.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JAN. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 304 East 51st st., s. s., 88.6 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 18x100.5 .... $10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Broome st., n. s., (No. 402,) 25.3x75.3; W. F. Gilchrist, Executor to J. W. Gilchrist, to Lewis J. White $18,000

Ludlow st., e. s., 126.6 ft. s. of Hester st., 25.1x87; Sophia Seelig, to Nathan Schancupp, ½ part 9,500

Mercer st., (Nos. 9, 11, and 13,) w. s., 56.9x100; A. C. Poppenhusen, to The India-rubber Comb Company 170,000

Thompson st., n. w. s., 106 ft. s. w. of Broome st., 43x66; also, strip 4 ft. deep, which extends 44 ft. across rear of above two lots, to an alley which is 1 ft. s. w. from their s. w. boundary; D. Dougherty, J. Oakes, and J. Lawson, Executors of Edwin Forrest and The Edwin Forrest Home, to John Lerscher 14,000

26th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th av. 20.2x—x18.3; Charlotte Eliza Shiers to P. Cheevers .... nom.

Same property; William Sinclair, Referee, to Patrick Cheevers, foreclosure 6,050

52d st., s. s., 182.5 ft. e. of 9th av., 17.7x100.5; Joanna, wife of N. Emlick, to W. P. Tyson, ½ part 4,150

53d st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x100.5; D. McDonald to Catharine Calder 12,500

55th st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 22.6x100.5, foreclosure; J. Meeks to E. Oppenheimer 11,000

58th st., n. s., 166.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 40x100.4; Ezra L. Bushnell to Michael Steiner 25,000

69th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5, foreclosure; E. D. Gale to F. C. Bennett 20,100

78th st., s. s., 164 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles Huber to Frederick Wetter 17,000

84th st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x102; Harriet V., wife of T. W. Thorne, to J. Gorton 8,000

105th st., n. s., 182.11 ft. e. of 3d av., 17.1x100.10; William P. Tyson to Joanna, wife of Morris Emlich 5,150

119th st., n. s., 253 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10; G. Lawder to M. Putzel 17,000

1st av., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100, Woodlawn Heights, Edward K. Willard and James Struthers; Elisha W. Vanderhoof to Abraham Stager 450

1st av., n. w. corner 39th st., 24.8x75; Jacob Voorhis, Jr., to John Lynch 25,000

6th av., s. e. corner 23d st., 79x—4; 23d st., s. s. 64 ft. e. of 6th av., 120x98.9; one plot, foreclosure; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Oliver Ames 85,000

8th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; T. Wall to W. P. Tyson 21,914

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

46th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; H. Hayes to M. Sauter $15,000

46th st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs.; indefinite; W. P. Tyson to Lydia A. Gimbrede 17,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Church st., No. 165, and Leonard st., No. 69, h. s. floors and basements, 5 years; 2 years, per year, $6,000; 3 years, per year $7,000

South st., No. 363, 5 years, per year 1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; Nos. 41 West 55th, 10 East 55th, 1 East, 18 West 53d; No. 16 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, 959. N. B.—Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Nos. 11 Pine st. and 31 East 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan without bonus on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase, mortgages at lowest rates. Principals, apply with papers.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BONDS OR OTHER Property.—Splendid lands in Nebraska, near railroad. Address LANDS, No. 7 Beekman st., J. Arnold.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on Thursday, 21st Jan., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

The elegant and costly residence of Mr. J. V. D. Loomis, at New-Rochelle, situated within one-quarter of a mile of the depot, together with 11 1-10 acres of splendid ground, in lawn, garden, and meadow. The house is three stories, complete with comforts as a gentleman's residence, costly mantels, heavy French plate-glass windows, encaustic tiles, superior plumbing, steam apparatus, hot and cold water, all the requisites for a first-class establishment; large out-buildings, with cistern and well; about 200 fruit-trees on premises. Full particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

RARE CHANCE.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED house; modern improvements; $50, per month, low at $75. Inquire at Feed Store, corner 3d av. and 105th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—A SPLENDID WINE, LIQUOR, AND lager-beer saloon; size 25x100 feet, together with a magnificent hall, size 50x100; best location in the City. Apply at Glass Hall, No. 214 East 34th st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF NO. 70 Greene st.; size about 25x90 each; modern building. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av., Bible-house.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL,
ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874.
CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON,
Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
au4-1aw6mTu* of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-1aw6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this bureau until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. the 20th of January 1875, for the delivery of 50 tons of Manila Hemp, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the commandant's office, at the said navy yard, where all information can be obtained.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

The bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the Hemp that is rejected is to be immediately removed from the navy-yard, otherwise will remain there at the bidder's risk until removed.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Hemp," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 13, 1875, for furnishing two steam pumps for use on steam fire propeller.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON AND IRON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 13, 1875, for the MASON AND IRON WORK necessary for constructing a new roof on Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 18 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

1875 January interest, now payable.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN,
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, President.
Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.

JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.

BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20. on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets.......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus........$297,277 26
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise no will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875. JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

CITY RAILROAD AND GAS STOCKS
Bought and sold by
CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.
City Railroads a Specialty for eighteen years.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
OF NEW-YORK.
JANUARY, 1875.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of $15,381,575	$4,994,172 67
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	55,845 00
United States bonds, registered. (at par)	1,020,000 00
New-York City and County seven per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,650,000 00
Brooklyn City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, (par).	700,000 00
Rochester City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Stephentown seven per cent bonds. (par)	10,000 00
Banking-house, (cost)	125,560 00
Real estate, new location, Broadway, 32d st. and 6th av	275,000 00
Deposits in banks and trust company	883,534 04
Cash in vault	75,217 12
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	446,667 75
Total	$11,085,997 45

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,798,597 91	
Six months' interest, to Jan. 1, 1875	271,737 22	—10,070,335 13

Surplus, or Guarantee Fund....$1,015,662 32

Amount of interest credited depositors last year,
$533,231 02.

Total number of accounts opened to date, **100,664.**

Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST., CORNER LAIGHT.

OFFICERS:
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, JOHN C. JOHNSON,
Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, HIRAM H. NAZRO,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, B. L. SOLOMON,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
JOHN CREIGHTON, WM. H. LOCKE,
SILAS B. DUTCHER, FRANCIS BONNEAU, JR.,
WM. S. FOGG, WILLIAM WAKE,
MALTBY G. LANE, RICHARD M. NICHOLS,
AARON CLOSE, FRANK G. GREEN,
SILLICK NICHOLS, THOS. FLOYD JONES,
W. T. HEMMENWAY, CLINTON E. BRUSH,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, EDWARD E. POOR,
JAMES BEVERIDGE, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, WM. LIVINGSTON,
GARRET E. WINANTS, HENRY REEVE,
JOHN MACK, CHARLES A. COLBY,
ALFRED B. DARLING, WILLIAM C. MILLER,
ANDREW J. WOOD, JOSEPH SMITH.

☞ Dividends declared semi-annually, in JANUARY and JULY, and carried to the credit of each depositor, where the amount stands as a deposit, and, if not withdrawn, is entitled to interest, the same as a deposit of cash.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.

Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED promissory notes, drafts, and checks having been stolen, the public are hereby warned against negotiating them, as payment has been stopped: C. H. Cook, note Oct. 19, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; C. H. Cook, note Oct. 22, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; J. H. Baldwin, note Oct. 10, 1874, four months, indorsed A. D. Baldwin and W. M. Conger, Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, $460 20.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LOST OR MISCARRIED WHILE TRANSmitting through the mail, a note for $925, drawn by Atwood & Richmond, dated Brooklyn, Conn., Dec. 5, 1874, payable six months after date, to their own order, at the Windham County National Bank, of Brooklyn, Conn. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
Jan. 9, 1875. ATWOOD & RICHMOND.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange our specialty twenty-three years.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD.
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
[illegible], Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,511,660 67
Overdrafts	4,311 91
United States Bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits	
United States Bonds on hand	2,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	170,836 69
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	
Due from other National Banks	41,358 42
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	58,537 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,536 09
Premiums paid	7,320 06
Checks and other cash items	8,599 00
Exchanges for clearing-house	67,603 95
Bills of other National Banks	33,376 00
Bills of State Banks	2 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	21,833 78
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	15,252 66
Legal tender notes	343,241 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	
Redemption Fund	9,786 00
Total	$2,523,505 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	75,184 20
National Bank notes outstanding	194,515 00
State Bank notes outstanding	
Dividends unpaid	865 00
Individual deposits	1,061,068 24
Demand certificates of deposit	779 76
Time certificates of deposit	
Certified checks	12,644 74
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,311 91
United States deposits	
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	
Due to other National Banks	56,653 89
Due to State Banks and bankers	217,483 03
Notes and bills re-discounted	
Bills payable	
Total	$2,523,505 77

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1875. FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public New-York County, No. 136.

Correct—Attest:
E. D. BROWN,
ROBERT M. FIELD,
SAMUEL T. BROWN, } Directors.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States. West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

THE BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treasurer United States,) President.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS:
FRANKLIN EDSON (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON (President Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

A limited amount of stock is offered to investors. The earnings and advantages of the company, its responsible management, and the unlimited demand for its facilities, make it one of the most profitable, safe, and desirable investments ever obtainable.

Full statements and particulars given on inquiry in person or by letter.
RIPLEY & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 32 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, this day held, GEO. J. FORREST, Esq., was duly and unanimously elected President of the Company. H. B. HENSON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875. By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. E. WATSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, - - -	192,942 00
TOTAL ASSETS, -	$392,942 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.
HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

46TH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
JAN. 5, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR PATRONS!

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

THE GROSS ASSETS OF THIS COMPANY ARE $742,275 64.

After paying the above Dividend, the stock is worth over Two Hundred per Cent. on the books of the company. EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 176 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

Atlantic Insurance Company.
NO. 178 BROADWAY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	407,013 39

A semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.
—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF
NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE capital stock is payable on demand; also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET,
Jan. 6, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) per cent. is now payable at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 203 MONTAGUE ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER
LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE F. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.,
Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—NEW-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholers at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time-tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS CONTINUED!

SILKS.—Our Standard Blacks will be sold at the present reduced prices only till FEB. 1. Evening Silks equally cheap.

DRESS GOODS.—Splendid inducements are offered to purchase Dress Goods, the reductions made in this Department being unusually large.

CLOAKS.—The balance of our Imported Garments are marked down fully one-third from former figures. Walking Jackets at reasonable prices.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—Imported Embroidered Skirts (very handsome) at cost. Also, an extensive assortment of Ladies' fine Underwear at prices greatly reduced.

LINENS.—House-keeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Table Cloths, with Doilies to match, Napkins, &c.—new in design and of recent importation.

DOMESTICS.—Sheetings and Shirtings, embracing the well-known fabrics, in all widths and qualities.

FLANNELS.—Stock large and prices low.

SHOES.—Ladies' Walking Shoes, an excellent article, $5. School Shoes for children equally cheap. Rubbers of the most approved styles.

THESE VERY LOW PRICES ARE OFFERED PREVIOUS TO OUR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, AND WILL CONTINUE ONLY TO FEB. 1.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A FULL SUPPLY

Of carefully selected English, German, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish male and female servants now seeking situations at greatly reduced wages. Apply at CARPENTER'S Old Established Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can obtain the best of servants.

AT SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French male and female help; all Protestants. Maurice Lindquist, (Swede,) proprietor.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, in every capacity, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. MRS. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK.—BY TWO Scotch Presbyterian women; would like to get positions together, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook; are willing to accept small salaries to be together. Call for two days at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy, perfectly honest and industrious; can work in any situation in the line of house-work; would not mind a short distance in the country. Call at No. 20 Jane st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT Swedish girl as chamber-maid and house-maid, laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid; is capable of filling either situation; has unexceptionable City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is quick and orderly, and understands her duties in every branch; is also a good waitress; can care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with the washing, or take care of growing children; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work, or would assist in the washing; is a good sewer; will be found useful; good City reference. Call or address L. G., No. 169 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Danish girl, as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on any machine; will assist with children; some years' City references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care of children; is a neat sewer; has eleven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; or as laundress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do chamber-work and fine washing; is a good laundress. Call at present employer's, No. 3 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, (Protestant,) as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 4 Dominick st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; or as working housekeeper to see to everything; for City or country; has a daughter about nine years old, smart and useful; very moderate wages if together; best references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman, as good family cook; makes rice bread and biscuit, soups, &c., and an excellent laundress; can furnish good reference; wages $16. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, WELL RECOMMENDED young woman, who is a good meat cook; also an excellent baker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing if required; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; understands French and English cooking; meats, games, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, nice side dishes, very good bread, biscuit, and other baking; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who is a good plain cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing or do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; will assist at washing and ironing; willing, obliging, and trustworthy; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 681 8th av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish unnoticed reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer, ironer, or general house-work; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; would assist with the washing, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; country or City. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 48th st., second flat, between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook, with good references, in a small family, with no washing; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK and to do coarse washing; good bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Apply at No. 104 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 128 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU, AS FIRST-class French cook; best of references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER wants a few more engagements; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; children's outfits made; terms reasonable. Address Le B., No. 124 East 11th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. No. 745 6th av., corner 42d st.

GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DRESS and cloak making, to go out by the day or month; can cut, fit and trim in different styles ladies' and children's suits and dresses; terms low. Address DRESS-MAKER, No. 611 East 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended English Protestant housekeeper, and fine English and American cook, either in a small club or school or first-class boarding-house, or a small private family; can take entire charge. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a very good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 100 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; IS A good plain cook, excellent baker, washer, and ironer; is very willing, tidy, and speaks English; wages, $14. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as housekeeper; speaks French, German, and English; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Holzstein's, for two days, No. 247 3d av., corner 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a respectable young girl in a respectable family; can be well recommended. None but a first-class family need call at No. 343 East 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A practical and thorough house-keeper; not afraid of work, or would take care of an invalid. Address Housekeeper, No. 127 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman as housekeeper in City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery, near Stanton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work. Call at No. 118 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, FIRST-class hair-dresser, experienced seamstress and dressmaker, cut and fit, operates on several machines; sixteen months' references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; SIXTEEN months in her only place; is an accomplished hair-dresser and seamstress; can do dressmaking; is quick, tidy, willing, genteel; speaks fair English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT person, with the best recommendations, as lady's maid, or nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress and dress-maker. Call at 34 Clinton place.

LADY'S MAID.—(FRENCH;) CAN DRESS HAIR and operate on sewing-machine, or would take charge of growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable and responsible young woman; has recommendations from a lady in the City as being an excellent laundress; also, chamber maid, French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do fluting, puffing, polishing, and would assist in chamber-work; has excellent references from her former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has seven years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can do her work in superior style; fourteen months' references; is neat, tidy, and willing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has best of references. Call at No. 330 East 22d st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD LAUNdress; understands fluting; good City references. Apply at No. 133 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can do plain sewing; is neat and tidy; has three and one-half years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT AND CAPABLE INfant's nurse; has had many years' experience, and can furnish the best of references; is highly respectable; is an English Protestant. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKING French, to take care of growing children, and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse to an infant; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; is a good hand sewer; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT FRENCH girl as nurse; has good references; can sew nicely, and would do some chamber-work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTant nurse and seamstress, or light chamber-work and wait on a lady; understands machine sewing and hair-dressing; best City references. No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse; has good reference. Call from 10 A. M. to 12 M. at No. 319 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and to do sewing; excellent reference. Call at No. 321 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL SIXTEEN YEARS OLD, TO take care of children and do plain sewing; best references. Apply at No. 891 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SEAMstress, work by the day; is good for dress-making, also at the machine. Address at No. 603 East 13th st., room No. 14.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress or to take care of two or three children. Address for three days N. O., West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress or to take care of two children. Address for one week, M. T., West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address No. 340 East 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, as seamstress or nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Waverley place, ring bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPErator and seamstress to go out by the day. Address No. 893 3d av.; ring top bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a thoroughly competent servant as waitress, waitress and chamber-maid, or parlor-maid; highest testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 78 Clinton place, three doors west of 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; can do first-class waiting; takes care of silver, china, and is very capable and thorough in her work; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS with several years' reference; will do chamber-work if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some gentlemen's or families' washing; can do French fluting, polishing, and children's clothes in the neatest manner; reference from those who I have been washing for the last ten years. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.; inquire in the store.

WASHING.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GO OUT by the day as laundress; understands laundry work in all its branches. Call at No. 322 East 32d st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, gentlemen's washing, or plain sewing for families. Address Mrs. R. G., No. 347 East 13th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; five years' best reference; willing and obliging. Call or address J. F., 47th st., Brewster & Co.'s carriage factory.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY quiet, respectable man, aged twenty-four years; he can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, clean windows, sweep, and do chores generally about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; City or country; can milk and tend furnace; make himself generally useful; is highly recommended; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Address T., box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE; four years' references from his last place; a second-man's place preferred; speaks good English; single; strictly sober; wages not so much an object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF MIDDLE AGE; HAS the best of City reference for the last 22 years. Call or address Groom, No. 219 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; WILLing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, MIDDLE AGED, AS first-class cook; can do French and American cooking, all kinds of side dishes, bread and pastry; wages, $30; first-class reference. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A SWEDE, TWENTY-TWO years of age; has the best City references for honesty, competency, and willingness; is strictly sober and trustworthy; neat and obliging; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO is proficient in all horticultural bearings, scientifically versed in constructing glass houses, laying out and improving grounds; also, thoroughly conversant with agriculture, &c.; twenty years' noteworthy credentials. Address S., at Buist's Flower Store, No. 681 Broadway.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman, or to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address A. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—IN HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE.—By a sober, industrious man, aged thirty-five years, who has acted as porter, and can build fires, tend furnace, clean windows, sweep, and make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN and his wife; the man understands the care of horses, and can do any work in the house; the woman is a good cook, and understands general house-work; good reference given. Address M. T., care of Mr. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AS WAITER, FOOTman, or second waiter; is thoroughly competent; has the best references for honesty, sobriety, and competency; is neat, willing, and industrious. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, SINGLE, AND WITH very good references as to character; is of good habits, very industrious, and speaks English; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER, IN A PRIvate family; understands his business thoroughly; excellent references. Address Français, Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Address for three days W. T., Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED FOR A private family; must be first class. Call any day before 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 34th st.

WANTED—A SECOND NURSE, ONE WHO THORoughly understands the care of children; must have good references. Call at No. 219 Madison av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COLORED chamber-maid and laundress for a family of three; must be well recommended. Call at 105 West 48th st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13	*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20	JAVA.......WED., Feb. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Recoulaux	Wednesday, Jan. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	Saturday, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England...Saturday, Jan. 23	Erin......Saturday, Feb. 13
Spain.....Saturday, Feb. 6	Italy.....Saturday, Feb. 20

For London direct, Denmark, Saturday, Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Price	Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard	Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 7	OHIO..........Jan. 28
INDIANA.........Jan. 14	PENNSYLVANIA....Feb. 4
*ABBOTSFORD.....Jan. 21	ILLINOIS........Feb. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE,

Hicks st., BROOKLYN.

The patrons of the Mansion House are respectfully informed that an elegant elevator for the accommodation of the guests has just been completed, by the aid of which the rooms on all floors are easily reached, and the comforts of this comfortable home much increased. A few desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen can be obtained at a reasonable rate. EDWIN R. YALE.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place—Two large square rooms, nicely furnished, with all first-class conveniences; also one small room; at moderate rates; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A PHYSICIAN, WITH A FAMILY OF TWO adults, wants to arrange with a private family for a permanent residence on or adjacent to 5th av. from 29th to 42d st. Address Dr. X. Y. Z., Box No. 329 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 323 WEST 30TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without board; table first-class; all modern improvements; location good, central.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large rooms, on second floor, also, two on third, for single gentlemen; table board for one or two at reduced prices.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate. W. L. FISH.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, double and single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family a third floor front room; references exchanged.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-story front room; superior board; house first class. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE, LARGE, AND HALL-ROOM, third floor; also, hall room fourth floor, with board. Apply at No. 30 East 35th st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 124 East 16th st., near Irving place.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY room and side room, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM FOR a gentleman, with board.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large and small room, with board.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to let with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR SELF, WIFE, TWO children, and nurse, between 20th and 30th sts. and 6th and 4th avs.; give full particulars. Address J. T., No. 133 Maiden lane.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife, and two small children; vicinity of 14th st. Address EVARTS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. Franke, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. de Leeuw, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Wednesday Jan. 13.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.

ANDES..........Jan. 9.
ATLAS..........Jan. 18.

For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.

ETNA..........Jan. 27.

For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.

ALPS..........Feb. 5.

For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in traveling in different parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19.

Masquerade and Fancy Dress, under the auspices and direct management of three Opera Bouffe Companies.

Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and Troupe, Miss EMILY SOLDENE and Troupe, and the NEW FRENCH COMPANY, which appears at the Park Theatre.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting gentleman and lady.

Sale of tickets and boxes will commence THIS morning, at 9 o'clock, at Decker Bros'., No. 33 Union square; Delmonico's, 14th st., and Box Offices of Lyceum and Park Theatres, Ruilmann's, No. 114 Broadway and Hotels.

THE PRICE OF BOXES has been fixed as follows by the Committee: Proscenium Boxes, $50; Private Boxes, (first and third row,) $20; Private Boxes, (second row,) $15; Mezzonine Boxes, $10.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Mr. DALY'S ANNUAL SHAKSPEAREAN REVIVAL.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as Shylock; Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ as Portia. New Scenery, New Music, Glees, Duets, &c. Mr. DALY begs to announce this as the LAST WEEK of the STANDARD COMEDY SERIES, and last week of the engagement of Mr. DAVENPORT and Miss LECLERQ.

• Only MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30. MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 11, reappearance of all the favorites, who have been acting in Boston and Philadelphia before crowded and distinguished audiences. They will make their rentree in an entirely new contemporaneous drama.

*** This novelty will be followed by the production of a most original and STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

The public is respectfully informed that THEODORE THOMAS will give, on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK

MATINEE—GRAND—MATINEE,

WITH INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, AT 8,

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

Soloist, Mr. CONSTANTIN WEIKERT, Pianist, from Leipzig, his first appearance.

Admission Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programmes can be had at all the principal music stores and piano warerooms.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVENING AT 8, CIPRICO, IN EDMUND KEAN.	THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, ALDRICH & MILES, IN WORKING MEN OF NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

THIS WEEK—THE FUNNIEST BILL OF THE SEASON. New Songs. Jokes received with screams of delight. FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NINTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, JAMES PEARCE, of Christ Church, New-York; Vocalist, Mrs. W. N. OLIVER. Admission, 25 cents.

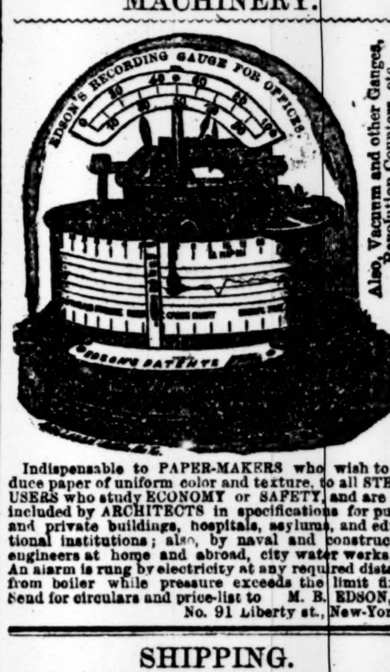
BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. KREYMBORG and BERNARD H. MEYER, bankrupts.—No. 2,903.—In Bankruptcy.—Elias Spingarn, the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, having filed his petition setting forth in substance that the said Frederick W. Kreymborg, at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, was seized and possessed of a house and lot on the southerly side of Ninth street, near Avenue B, in the City of New-York, subject to two mortgages, one to the Bowery Savings Bank for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, and another to Henry Krahe for the sum of six thousand and four hundred dollars, and that the said premises on Ninth street were not worth more than the amount of the mortgages; that the said mortgage for six thousand and four hundred dollars was assigned to John Riehle, to whom the said Kreymborg also conveyed the said premises without any additional consideration; that the said John Riehle, in consideration of such conveyance, and without any other consideration, caused said mortgage to be satisfied of record, and then conveyed the premises to John M. Oest, who is now the equitable owner of said premises, and that, by reason of the proceedings in bankruptcy, the said Elias Spingarn is the legal owner of the same, and praying that he, the said Elias Spingarn, be authorized and empowered to execute a deed of the said premises to the said John M. Oest, and an order having been entered on the 9th day of December, 1874, referring it to the undersigned, one of the Registers of this Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of these proceedings in bankruptcy, to inquire into the truth of the allegations of the said petition, and to take the testimony of all parties that may be brought before him in support of the prayer of said petition and those opposed thereto. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the direction of the order of reference, that the hearing of the said petition will take place before the undersigned at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of January, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Jan. 11, 1875. ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy. MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 200 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Patrick Maher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja5-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON ALVORD, Jr., and HENRY R. DOWNS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Nelson Alvord, Jr. and Henry R. Downs, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of December, A. D., 1874. ja5-1aw3wTu* EDWARD P. WILDER, Assignee.

MACHINERY.



Also, Vacuum and other Gauges, Revolution Counters, etc. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

Indispensable to PAPER-MAKERS who wish to produce paper of uniform color and texture, to all STEAM-USERS who study ECONOMY or SAFETY, and are now included by ARCHITECTS in specifications for public and private buildings, hospitals, asylums, and educational institutions; also, by naval and constructing engineers at home and abroad, city water works, &c. An alarm is rung by electricity at any required distance from boiler while pressure exceeds the limit fixed. Send for circulars and price-list to M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)	Thursday, Jan. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will sell at public auction, JAN. 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., NINE Condemned Horses.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT RENDEZVOUS OF NEW-YORK.

BARNUM'S RAPID TRANSIT TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

SECOND WEEK OF THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM.

SECOND WEEK OF PACKED AUDIENCES AND TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.

SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW AND IMPROVED PROGRAMME, EMBRACING THE HIGHER ORDER OF EQUESTRIANS, AND WHICH IS UNANIMOUSLY INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS. AS A MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION IT RECEIVES THE APPROVAL OF ALL.

ALL THE DARING YOUNG LADY RIDERS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

For the present week the usual specialties for day and night exhibitions will be UNITED AND GIVEN IN FULL AT BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, forming a combination of thrilling equestrianism and brilliant contests in speed never before attempted, even by the Hippodrome management.

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND HIPPODROME.

Admission to all, 30c. Children under ten, 15c.

SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances 2:30 and 8. HIPPODROME MUST SOON CLOSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV

MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.

The great dramatic triumph of the season.

MRS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.

Every evening and Saturday matinée.

MRS. ROUSBY,

in her original character of

THE LADY ELIZABETH,

in Tom Taylor's grand historical play,

'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,

produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. Geo. Clarke.

Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.

Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT,

Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 1:30, fifth matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

GILL. STEINWAY HALL. GILL

Mr. WILLIAM F. GILL, of Boston, in his new lecture, READING AND READERS, With Illustrative Dramatic Readings, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale on and after SATURDAY at the box office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, No. 33 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE CHARITY BALL.

(THE TWENTIETH.)

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February, UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MEETINGS.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., LOTS AND LANDS FOR sale. Adjourned meeting of San Diego and New-York Land Association, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 11 A. M., at our office, No. 5 Pine st.; 144 lots taken at last meeting. All who feel an interest in Southern California, or the new and rapidly growing City of San Diego, at terminus of Texas and Pacific Railroad, are invited to attend. Parties can invest individually or in the association. O. H. PIERSON, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. NATHAN C. ELY, President. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY—UP TOWN NO. 1,275 Broadway.—Young men and boys taught book-keeping, business affairs; foreigners English; backward persons privately. Writing lessons, $3. Ladies' department.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,

The most advantageous place in New-York to do your shopping.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, and WOOLEN HOSIERY CLEARING at low prices, to make room for SPRING GOODS.

Goods delivered, free of expense, in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

14TH ST., 13TH ST., and 6TH AV.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEST, CALL & WHITTEMORE, cloth importers and jobbers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. WEST,
JOHN M. CALL, Jr.,
GELSTON WHITTEMORE.

Mr. JOHN M. CALL, Jr., has been appointed to settle the business of the late firm.

JAN. 8, 1875. WEST, CALL & WHITTEMORE.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—HEREBY take notice that J. H. MARSH has no interest in my business from this date. H. W. GREEN.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of Ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA COMIQUE.

A SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 16TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Bazin's delightful Opera Comique,

"LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,"

which will be performed with new scenery by Isherwood and Maeder, new decorative adjuncts, and the following cast:

HENRY DE KERNOISAN..........M. DE QUERCY
(first appearance in the United States.)

Pompery	M. Duplan
Alidor de Rosenville	M. Debeer
Bonnetau Notaire	M. Valaire
Maurice Freval	M. Clautal
Martial	M. Victor
MARIE	Mlle. MINELLI
Berthe	Mlle. Guerzy
Caroline	Mlle. ——
Domestique	M. Thuillard

Matelots, &c.

Doors open at 7:30

In rehearsal, Lecocq's last and crowning triumph, the SENSATION OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, for which Messrs. Grau & Chizzola have purchased the sole right of production.

Box office open from 8 to 4.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT AND PALMER

☞PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS.☜

An increasing attendance evidencing appreciation of the excellences of Halliday's admirable dramatic version of CHARLES DICKENS' charming story, "David Copperfield," and entitled

☞LITTLE EM'LY,☜

in which the popular actor and author Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, gives his inimitable impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, the deeply interesting piece will be continued through a third week,

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE. SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.

Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE. Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.

NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN," in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE.)

Admission, 50c. Family Circle 25c.

Ticket office open daily from 9 till 5.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.

GRAND ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

First performance of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,

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MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF THREE DOGS IMported in steam-ship Adriatic, arrived here Dec. 27, is hereby notified that unless they are removed within three days from this date they will be sold for account of whom it may concern. R. J. CORTIS, Agent. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE WASHINGTON LOBBY BUSINESS THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

MR. ABERT GIVES UP THE LIST OF THE MEN WHO GOT THE MONEY—STARTLING DISCLOSURES—HOW IRWIN HAD A SECRET SERVICE FORCE—WHAT THEY DID AND WHO THEY WERE—A SCANDALOUS EXPOSURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Charles Abert, acting under the advice of Reverdy Johnson, and the order of the House, to-day disclosed the names of the persons to whom he had paid money by direction of Mr. Irwin, for procuring the Pacific Mail subsidy. He accounts for the disbursement of $106,500, and apparently all of this account is traced to its final destination in the hands of those who engaged in working for the subsidy. The disclosure is the most startling one that has been made in recent years concerning the ramifications and operations of the Washington lobby. Whatever may be said of Mr Abert's connection with the business, his course as a witness has been manly and honorable. In the first place he consulted Reverdy Johnson as to his right to disclose the names, and Johnson replied, giving the opinion that he could not legally nor morally disclose them. He was not satisfied, on reflection, that the statement of the case on which Mr. Johnson's opinion rested was applicable to himself, and on further consultation he decided that it was his duty, if pressed by the committee and ordered by the House, to reveal the names. He fortified himself in this position by reading an admirable paper on what he conceived to be the true obligations resting upon an attorney, and by citing a further opinion of Mr. Johnson, that he could not refuse to testify. His presentment to the House for contempt was only *pro forma*, in order to secure the order of the House which he desired. Mr. Abert was the first attorney who was engaged by Stockwell to procure a subsidy, and he undertook the work upon the basis that no other counsel should be employed, and that no buying of votes should be entered upon. He believed that such a presentation as he could make personally and properly as the attorney of the company to the committees of the House and Senate, would secure the passage of the bill. He did not engage the services of the persons to whom the payments were made, and had nothing to do with the transaction beyond disbursing the money under Mr. Irwin's direction. The list makes a remarkable disclosure, and reveals the bottom strata of the crowd who were engaged in advocating the subsidy. There were officers of the House who had been paid as spies upon the communications of the members, and who, as a part of their services, probably passed agents of the company upon the floor of the House, in violation of its rules and their duty. These were the members of the Detective or Secret Service Bureau, which Irwin seems to have organized under Ex-Postmaster General Randall, who were endeavoring to find out who were the persons who were operating against the subsidy, and in the interest of the New-York "Bears." There were a few prostitute journalists whose wares were purchased at the most exorbitant price. Twenty-five thousand dollars, for instance, was paid to Joseph MacFarland, who swears he delivered the entire amount to John W. Forney; there was a few high-toned lobbyists, such as James G. Berrit, who Abert has on his list for $7,000 for himself and S. Ward. Berrit was a former Mayor of Washington; was a large stockholder in the Washington *Patriot* in the palmy days of that journal, and is understood to be a candidate for the Clerkship of the next House. The S. Ward of the list gets expanded in the conversation of the street into Sam Ward. Mr. Abert remarked: "Mr. Ward I know by right, but do not know what his occupation is." Mr. Niblack, of the Committee, said: "Neither do I. That is a very grave question, Mr. Abert." Ward says he was to have $5,000, and is disgusted to learn that Barritt received $2,500 on another occasion, which he did not divide. Down Pratt is down for $5,00. Pratt has a letter from Irwin, which explains that this was a loan, and has the canceled note paid three months after receiving the money, and says he has witnesses to the repayment. Furthermore he opposed the subsidy. It is very unfortunate for Piatt that he was loaned this money on the same day when the $106,000 were distributed for lobby purposes, and that instead of receiving it from Mr. Irwin himself, he was on the list with the names of the persons who, in the light of disclosures, may perhaps be called disreputable Ex-Postmaster General Randall, who is now dead, was paid $6,500 by Mr. Abert, and if he were alive to defend himself, it might be suggested that this was probably but a small portion of the whole sum paid him, because a subordinate detective, whose business it was to report to Mr. Randall, was paid $10,000. One of the remarkable features of this investigation has been the number of dead men into whose possession money has been traced, but no imputation that has been cast upon the dead has shocked the committee and the listeners to the testimony so much as the uncalled for statement of W. B. Shaw to-day that Mr. James Brooks, of the Ways and Means Committee, had often furnished him confidential information of its actions for the use of Henry Clews in stock speculations. Macfarland says Forney got the whole of the twenty-five thousand dollars. If that statement is correct everybody here thinks it was very mean of Col. Forney that he did not give some of it to "Mac." Several persons who have passed in Washington as "newspaper men" were implicated by Abert's testimony, and Gen. Butler took the opportunity to make a point against the want of virtue in the newspaper press, but Gen. Butler thinks it is unfair to denounce all the Congress because there are a few bad Congressmen.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESSMEN STORM, RANDALL, AND PARKER AND THE OFFER OF $1,000 FOR A VOTE—EVIDENCE OF THE "AGENT" ELMORE—HE HAS A CONVENIENTLY IMPERFECT MEMORY—THE WITNESS ABERT REQUIRES TO BE ORDERED BY THE HOUSE BEFORE HE WILL TESTIFY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Ways and Means Committee continued the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, when John B. Storm, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, appeared, and testified that Congressman Randall was mistaken in understanding him to say that he had been approached to influence his vote on the subsidy question. What he (Mr. Storm) told him two years ago was in general terms; that he knew of a member having been so approached. The facts were these: Witness was told about two years ago by Congressman Parker, of New-Hampshire, that while the vote was being taken on the subsidy amendment, and he was coming down stairs in the Capitol, a total stranger offered to give him $1,000 if he would go back to the gallery and not vote. He (Parker) remarked to witness that he ought to have knocked the scoundrel down the stairs. Witness voted against the subsidy.

TESTIMONY OF LYMAN ELMORE.

Lyman Elmore, of Brooklyn, testified: Is attorney at law. Has an office in William street, New-York, but is in Washington about half of each year attending to business before the departments for railroad companies and other clients. Has never done any business for the Pacific Mail Company. Was never employed by or received a dollar from them. Never advocated the Pacific Mail subsidy or any other. The witness, then, in response to questions, described his connection with the payment of the $50,000 in his office by Mr. Schumaker to Gen. Smith. Witness, while in Washington in May, 1872, was introduced by some person whom he does not now remember to a Gen. Smith, and met the latter occasionally, so that he had merely a casual acquaintance with him. One day Smith stopped him on the street and asked him if he knew the New-York attorney of the Pacific Mail Company? Witness replied he did not know who was the company's New-York attorney, but he knew almost all the lawyers in New-York. Smith said: "They are going to pay me some money; will you identify me?" Witness passed on and thought no more of the matter till three or four days afterward, when John G. Schumaker called at the office and said he had a check for $50,000 which the Pacific Mail Company had directed him to hand to Elmore, or to some one Elmore would indicate. Witness replied he must be mistaken, but then remembered and told Schumaker what this Gen. Smith had said a few days previously, whereupon Schumaker said, "that's the man," and exhibited the $50,000 check. Witness remarked: "You are not going to make payment in a check, are you?" and Schumaker then went out to get it cashed. Soon afterward Gen. Smith came in and asked permission to wait in the office till Schumaker should return, which he did in about two hours, whereupon Elmore said to Schumaker: "This is the Gen. Smith who says you are to pay him some money." Mr. Schumaker then handed to Gen. Smith a roll of bills, and left the office. Witness remarked jocularly to Gen. Smith, "Isn't that too much for a man to carry off," and Gen. Smith replied in the same vein, "I can't divide; I have to pay this out." Witness learned nothing more about the transaction, and left Washington a few days afterward.

The following Winter he was introduced by either Gen. Ingersoll or Congressman Connor, of Texas, to Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and, as he bore some resemblance to the Smith above referred to, witness supposed he was the same person, and remarked, "You seem to have changed your whiskers." Does not remember what reply was made. Witness at the time the $50,000 was paid knew nothing whatever of Gen. Smith's initials, associations, or history, but was now sure it was not Giles H. Smith, or "Baldy" Smith. Thinks it more than likely that the person was Morgan L. Smith. Had understood he was in the lobby, but, on the other hand, doubts whether it was Morgan L. Smith, for two reasons; first, because the latter, being a very liberal man, would not probably have made use of him and his office without offering something more than thanks; second, because when witness the year afterward became well acquainted with Morgan L. Smith, and indirectly referred to the occurrence in his office, Smith manifested no knowledge of it; witness once remarked to him, "I suppose we will both be brought into this investigation," whereat Smith expressed surprise, and said he could tell all he knew on the subject in a few minutes.

Witness advised Schumaker against payment by check, simply because he knew some people were timid about taking checks and preferred cash. He did not vouch for or identify Smith in the ordinary sense of the term, and was surprised that so trifling an identification was deemed sufficient; supposes his office was made use of merely because he was known to the Pacific Mail Company as a New-York lawyer.

CONGRESSMAN PARKER'S TESTIMONY.

Hosea W. Parker, Congressman from New Hampshire, being sworn, testified that he never was approached by anybody on the subsidy question; did not remember exactly what he had said to Congressman Storm, but the latter must have misunderstood him. Witness had an indistinct recollection that when coming down the steps from the Ladies' Gallery, when the vote was being taken on the subsidy, he overheard some men talking at the foot of the stair-way, saying something to the effect that Congressmen, who did not want to vote for the subsidy need not vote at all.

Mr. Beck—Don't you think these men were talking at you? A.—Well, that may be; I don't know.

Witness was certain he was never approached by anybody in regard to his vote; and as a matter of fact, he was recorded as voting against the subsidy every time and all the way through.

Charles Abert reappeared and informed the committee that he still declined to answer until compelled to by order of the House.

The committee then adjourned.

THE WITNESS ALERT BEFORE THE HOUSE—HE OFFERS TO TELL EVERYTHING IF SO ORDERED—HE IS ORDERED AND THEN TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the House to-day, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented the case of another recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles Abert, who declined to answer certain questions on the plea of priviledged communication between attorney and client. He offered a resolution for the arrest of Mr. Abert and bringing him to the bar of the House for contempt.

The resolution was agreed to and Mr. Abert was almost immediately brought into the House in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and the Speaker asked him whether he was ready to answer the questions of the committee?

Mr. Abert replied as follows:

"In the course which I have pursued I did not intend or desire to place myself in contempt. I simply desired that, as to the questions which I hesitated to answer, and hesitated solely in consequence of the position in which my client has placed me, I might have the order of the House. On receiving an order of the House that I shall answer the questions, I am ready to answer."

The following was then put to Mr. Abert by the Speaker:

"Will you state to the committee the names of the persons to whom you distributed $106,500 of the money belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at the direction of Mr. Irwin; also the name of the person who introduced these persons to you?"

Mr. Abert—I will on being so ordered by the House.

Mr. Abert was then taken before the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. ABERT TELLS ALL HE KNOWS—GIVES THE LIST OF PERSONS TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY—$125,000 DISTRIBUTED AMONG NINETEEN MEN—$25,000 GOES TO COL. FORNEY, OF PHILADELPHIA—GENERAL EXPLANATIONS FROM THE VARIOUS RECIPIENTS OF THE COMPANY'S BOUNTY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Committee of Ways and Means met this afternoon directly after the order of the House, and examined Charles Abert.

The Chairman asked: "To whom did you distribute the $106,500 belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, according to the direction of Irwin?"

Mr. Abert read a preliminary statement explanatory of his position, saying he found no reasons to prevent him from answering as he was agent or steward and acted according to Irwin's direction. If any money had been paid improperly it had been without direction from him. Reverdy Johnson gave him another opinion on Saturday, after a further explanation, to the effect that he (Mr. Abert) acted in a merely financial character, and not as counsel, and therefore he could answer the question as to whom he paid the money.

The following is the list of payments made by Mr. Abert, as stated by himself:

R. C. Parsons	$1,500	J. M. Morris	$1,500
H. G. Fant	11,000	Donn Piatt	5,000
A. W. Randall	6,500	Charles H. Sherrill	500
J. McFarland	25,000	William Moran	200
W. B. Shaw	15,000	Charles Abert	7,000
A. B. Corwine	3,100	Chittenden	5,000
J. G. Berrett and Samuel Ward	7,000	J. G. Berrett	2,500
O. J. Averill	9,000	Cormick	500
John D. Hersey	11,000	Ingram	5,000
		John Boyd	4,500

making an aggregate disbursement of $120,800, between the dates of March 6 and September 6, 1872.

The witness having been interrogated concerning the persons above-mentioned, said he did not know McFarland. Shaw, however, was known to the committee. [Laughter.] He only knew him by reputation as a newspaper correspondent. He did not know Corwine. Morris, now deceased, was connected with the *Daily Chronicle*, and published articles favoring the subsidy in his paper. He did know J. G. Berrett many years. He had also known Samuel Ward. Hersey was an assistant door-keeper or messenger of the House of Representatives. Did not know Averill. Donn Piatt is an editor here. John Boyd is an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and witness was introduced to him by Hersey. Chittenden, he believes, was a lawyer. He could not tell who introduced Averill to him. He had nothing to do with Ward in these transactions. Moran was correspondent for a newspaper, and rendered newspaper services for the money he received; witness received no money from the company, but from Irwin. He took a receipt for the sums he paid, Irwin furnished him with the list of those who were to be paid the money.

M'FARLAND TELLS HOW THE MONEY WENT TO COL. FORNEY.

Joseph McFarland at this point appeared near the table. The witness thought the McFarland to whom he gave the $25,000 was a larger-sized man than this gentleman. [Laughter.]

McFarland was then sworn. He stated his business to be a newspaper correspondent. Abert paid him $25,000, which he carried to Col. John W. Forney, who had deputed the witness to receive it for him. Witness received no portion of the money; never heard the Colonel state what he did with it. Witness came from Irwin's house the same day and handed the money to Forney.

J. C. G. Kennedy testified to the fact that he identified Mr. Schumaker to Riggs' bank so he might draw $50,000, the sum which was handed to Morgan L. Smith.

WHAT BOYD DID FOR HIS MONEY.

John Boyd, Assistant Door-keeper, having been sworn, was asked what services he rendered Irwin that he should be the recipient of the money? Witness replied Irwin wanted some pamphlets and papers to reach the hands of certain members, and asked him to deliver them. Col. Bee came to witness and said no subsidy should pass Congress; therefore Irwin wanted to see that his friends were in the House, and witness thought that he did so; Irwin never promised to give him money pending the bill in the House; there was no arrangement between him and witness, and the latter never mentioned money to Irwin; the money was a gratuity; witness did not solicit any member of Congress to vote for the bill; never asked the support of any member; was in the habit of distributing documents; retained the money received; Irwin was in the habit of calling members out; this occurred every day with persons having business with the House. Witness repeated that the money was a gratuity; did not expect to receive money from anybody; was not in the habit of receiving such large gratuities. He had received in anonymous letters various small sums, five or ten dollars, occasionally.

MR. HERSEY EXPLAINS—HE HAD BEEN "ATTENTIVE AND COURTEOUS."

John D. Hersey was sworn, and testified: Was a messenger in the Forty-second Congress, and received from Abert $11,000. He had been attentive and courteous to Irwin, and brought him around to the House; Col. Bee came here opposing the subsidy; Irwin or somebody else asked witness to take notice of persons with whom Bee conversed, which he did; Abert asked witness to come to his room, where he received the money. He retained all of it. There was no understanding it should be paid to anybody else. Witness knew Abert previous to receiving the money. Witness had frequently received fifty or one hundred dollars for like services. He did not speak to any member on the subject of the subsidy. The money was unexpected, and therefore proved an agreeable surprise. It was paid in currency. He thought in bills of the denomination of $1,000. Witness was now a messenger of the House of Representatives.

MR. AVERILL, WHO HAS AN EXCAVATOR.

O. J. Averill sworn and testified: He was in Washington during a portion of the Forty-second Congress. He came here to introduce an excavator, which, he thought, would be useful, (laughter,) and also a machine for making brick. He did not know he received the money from Abert, but it was in Irwin's room. A gentleman there said Irwin had just gone and handed him the money; he made an arrangement with Irwin by which he was to receive $10,000; Stockwell wrote a letter to Irwin, saying witness was a good man for such work as Irwin wanted to be done; Irwin said that, in view of that fact, he had sent Abert to the witness with a card; Irwin remarked Stockwell and himself had learned there was money here to defeat the subsidy, and they wanted to checkmate such proceeding, and desired witness to help them to do so. Irwin said A. W. Randall, formerly Postmaster General, now deceased, had the matter in charge. Witness, after making an engagement with Irwin, put himself in every possible condition to know what was going on. He talked to parties at the Capitol, and at the hotels in a private way. It was merely a question as to which had the most money. The witness reported to Mr. Randall such information as he received. He made his communications to Mr. Randall in memoranda. He would tell Mr. Randall who were opposing the subsidy, and Mr. Randall would then see such parties. Money seemed to be in the air. Everybody was talking about it. He reported to Mr. Randall as many as forty times. Witness did not know why he received more money than Randall. He understood Randall was authorized to deal with the parties opposing the subsidy, and get them out of the way. Randall silenced their efforts. Witness never spoke to a member of Congress or an officer, except in an inquiring way, as to the prospects of the bill. He was never asked to do so. He retained the money for his own use.

MR. SHAW'S EXPLANATION—WHAT HE DID FOR HIS MONEY.

William B. Shaw was sworn, and testified he had been for twenty-three or twenty-four years a newspaper correspondent; his residence was in Washington; knew Abert very well; saw Abert the first session of the Forty-second Congress, and Abert paid him the money; could not say the exact time, but it was in Irwin's room; the $15,000 were for his services, &c. He would state how he became connected with this subject. He was in New-York in October or November prior to the meeting of Congress. Went to Henry Clews' office. Had been in the habit of furnishing information to Mr. Clews, and for ten years had been operating in stocks and gold, Mr. Clews always giving him commissions. He said to Mr. Clews he understood the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was going to renew the application for a subsidy. Mr. Clews replied he would be apt to know, because he was a Director. Witness said he was glad to know it, because if the Postmaster General recommended it there would be a good chance of going in and buying stock. Mr. Clews said he had no objection to repeat the conversation to Mr. Stockwell, and that witness wanted some of the stock carried for him. Mr. Clews saw Mr. Stockwell, and informed witness he could communicate with him. Witness asked Mr. Stockwell to buy stock for him. Mr. Stockwell replied that he had already given directions to that effect—several hundred shares at that, worth 48 or 50. Mr. Clews said Mr. Irwin would have charge of the business, and witness could communicate with Mr. Irwin, whom he knew as a clerk in the War Department. Witness accordingly called on Mr. Irwin, who said: "All right, keep me posted as well as you did when I was in New York and I will see you compensated." Witness frequently communicated with Mr. Irwin and told him all he knew. Somebody told him to go to Mr. Abert, who paid him the $15,000. He asked no questions. With this money he paid his debts and losses on stocks in other directions. He had lost outside on his own hook. No sum was agreed upon beforehand. Witness gave Abert a receipt for the whole amount. Did not pay a dollar to any member or officer of the House. There was no arrangement that he should disburse the money. He had never carried stocks for any member. He was never asked to influence members. He had, however, asked members how they thought the thing was going, because the facts were interesting to himself; he had asked men of prominence. How does it look? As an original principle he was in favor of all subsidies, as he might make purchases and realize a good deal of money; he gave to parties interested in procuring the subsidy what they regarded as very important information. The witness, after relating that there was a large bear movement headed by Daniel Drew, was asked whether he knew of the payment of any money to influence any member or officer of the House, to which question he replied, "Not a dollar." He further replied that he obtained information from the committees of both Houses. The general current was running in the direction of subsidy, and he kept his friends well posted. Witness was asked whether that was the practice with his profession, when he replied that he did not know, but he had been doing it for twelve years with Clews & Co., who paid him in money or by carrying stock for him. He would telegraph his brokers to buy him gold on the information sent. He considered the information worth all he could get. He repeated that he did not labor with any member to procure the subsidy.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning.

REGARDING MR. DONN PIATT.

The money paid Donn Piatt, as sworn to by Charles Abert, Irwin says had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific Mail subsidy; that Piatt fought the subsidy from first to last in person and in his paper, but he and Irwin were old friends, and after the subsidy was granted he loaned Piatt the money, ($5,000,) which he has since been repaid. The letter from Irwin stating these facts, dated Dec. 23, 1874, regrets that, in sending the money to Piatt through Charles Abert, he put his friend in this awkward connection, as the transaction had no reference to the subsidy.

PACIFIC MAIL ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not the time nor the inclination to answer every self-appointed mentor who fancies he has discovered some error in my statement, and do not propose to take up any more of your valuable space or time, except to convince "Another Stockholder," who appears in an evening paper of Saturday last, that "the bungle in making estimates," which he so kindly accords to me, belongs entirely to himself. If he is the stockholder I take him to be, he must have known as well when he wrote the article as he does now when I inform him, that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, on their books, consider a dollar as a dollar whether it be in gold or currency, and, like all large concerns, keep both a gold and a currency account at their bank, and therefore, having $16,000 in gold and $1,000 in currency, they had $17,000 in money.

I do not need "any person familiar with exchange" to tell me the value of a pound sterling in currency, but as bills payable in London are usually settled in gold at the current rate of exchange, he is straining a point to request the currency value. As a matter of convenience, (which he probably well knows,) the practice has been to compute on sterling calculations at $5 to the pound; and the differences are adjusted by exchange account, when the accounts are rendered. So much for that part of "my strange estimate."

In his next sentence he either willfully or willingly shows his own ignorance in calculation. He says "he does not even calculate correctly," for in the Roach payments he takes from Dec. 28, 1874, to July 28, 1875, as eight months. It seems to me to be only seven months. Wouldn't eight months from Dec. 28 to Aug. 28? It is rather ridiculous than otherwise to see what an effort he has to make to point out my errors. My statement distinctly says that the company owed John Roach on Dec. 28, 1874, $75,000, which was not paid at the time the statement was dated and was, therefore, payable in January, 1875. That they will owe him $75,000 on the 28th of each following month to July 28, 1875, inclusive, making eight payments, amounting to $600,000, is a fact so well known to every one that I shall simply have to ask "Another Stockholder" to be careful where he throws stones, when he accuses others of incorrectness in calculation.

Exactly what he means by his last and crowning effort I do not quite understand: "Taking his own side—the liability side—he only counts until the 1st of May, which is four months, yet he calls the whole thing an 'eight months' estimate.'" The only item having anything to do with the 1st May is "rent of office in Wall street," and as the company propose to remove to their offices on the pier about that time, no estimate was made beyond that date.

I was liberal enough in the eight months' estimate to leave out all running expenses of the steamers of the Atlantic Line and all general expenses; otherwise the amount of liabilities would have been largely increased. I can hardly imagine "Another Stockholder" has reference to those items. Whatever his meaning may be, I beg to say to him that, as a stockholder, he could have been enlightened as to all the "strange estimates" and terrible errors he has unearthed by application to the book-keeper of the company without being obliged to show his ignorance as such in public print.

With many thanks, Mr. Editor, for allowing me to use so much of your space for so trifling a matter. C. C. N.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If, in the excitement of Louisiana, the Pacific Mail investigation has not been lost sight of, it would be interesting to learn why the Congressional Committee do not call the following witnesses: Samuel A. Hatch, of St. Louis; William Moran, of Philadelphia; H. B. Laidlaw, of New-York, to prove receipt by Schumaker of $25,000, through Bank of California, about the middle of June, 1872; Frederick A. Sawyer, of Charleston, S. C., to prove receipt, through same source, of $5,000 in the Fall of 1872—Laidlaw also witness to same. The committee seem determined to earn a reputation for vigor by putting Mr. Irwin in jail. Why do they not examine the books of the Sergeant at Arms? The resolution for Mr. Irwin's imprisonment, for the first time in the history of this Government, contains no provision for his release. It seems to me that Mr. Irwin never has had any objection to their ascertaining the facts, but that his conscientious objection has been to their extorting the names from him when they were accessible from other sources. In my judgment it is altogether likely that after Mr. Abert shall have testified, Col. Irwin will be ready to testify if the House shall permit him. If this committee want names let them go to the books of the Sergeant at Arms. I am, dear Sir, yours, very respectfully. A. C.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE PACIFIC MAIL RIDDLE.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE BOARD—RUSSELL SAGE RE-ELECTED DIRECTOR—ALSO A BROTHER OF MR. HATCH ADDED—RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT ALEXANDRE, MESSRS. GUION, AND TALCOTT.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had a very stormy meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance, including Mr. Rufus Hatch, President Alexandre, Mr. William H. Guion, Mr. Talcott, Mr. T. W. Park, and others. After the usual business had been transacted, the question of filling the vacancy in the board, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. W. F. Fogg was considered, and the name of Mr. Albert Hatch, brother to the Managing Director, was suggested. Mr. Hatch's friends were in the majority, and he was at length declared duly elected.

Mr. Trenor W. Park, who is also Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company, had previously sent in his resignation as Director, in accordance with a resolution passed a few weeks ago to the effect that officers of the Panama Railroad who held office in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company be requested to resign one or the other position. Mr. Park's resignation was accepted, and Mr. Rufus Hatch nominated Mr. Russell Safe to the vacancy. Mr. Safe was elected. President Alexandre and Directors Guion and Talcott immediately wrote out and handed in their resignations, but meantime the board had been adjourned, and these will have to await another meeting for action.

A reporter of THE TIMES subsequently secured a short interview with Mr. Hatch, who confirmed the report of the election of his brother and the man whom they called a thief and threatened with State Prison less than a fortnight ago, but he refused to admit the fact that Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott had resigned. His brother, he said, was a large stockholder, and there was, therefore, nothing extraordinary in his appointment. "As for Mr. Sage," he added, "you can say that I nominated Mr. Sage myself."

"Then your little difficulty with him has been satisfactorily settled?" was suggested. Mr. Hatch shrugged his shoulders, but made no reply. He refused to be responsible for any explanation of the mystery, further than to say that what was intended from the beginning had been carried out, and that the company would now go on smoothly.

Mr. William H. Guion admitted the resignation of himself and Messrs. Alexandre and Talcott. They had taken that course, he said, because they could not condone the inconsistency of the board in the election of Mr. Sage.

"Is there any probability that you may reconsider your resignation before the next meeting of the board?" asked the reporter. "None, so far as I am concerned," answered Mr. Guion with emphasis. Messrs. Alexandre and Talcott were equally determined.

The news, in the shape of a multitude of varying and ill-defined rumors, created intense excitement on the street, and Pacific Mail stock, which had been going up and had reached 35¼, fell rapidly to 34¼, closing at the lowest prices of the day, on the certainty that the company had once more become a prey to the ruling of the old gambling clique. The result of the meeting was generally regarded as a compromise, based on the knowledge of each other's peccadilloes in the possession of Messrs. Hatch and Sage.

It is stated that Mr. Rufus Hatch made a proposition to a gentleman of this City to the effect that the latter should charge the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company $100,000 per year for doing its stevedoring here and elsewhere, and give him (Hatch) $30,000 per year for his influence in securing the contract. The proposition was rejected. This is but one of Mr. Hatch's many schemes for feathering his nest at the expense of the stockholders of the corporation of which he is the Managing Director.

RUFUS HATCH SUED FOR SLANDER.

Tracy Robinson, formerly an agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at Panama has brought suit to recover damages for slander alleged to have been uttered against him by Rufus Hatch. The alleged slander is that the defendant Hatch had stated to divers persons that the plaintiff Robinson was a defaulter to the company to the extent of over $100,000. The case came up yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to strike out portions of defendant's answer, as being no defense to the action. The defense set up is, that the defendant, being President and Director of the Panama Railroad, sent an agent to investigate the accounts of plaintiff, and that agent had reported a deficiency in plaintiff's accounts to the extent of $100,000 or over; that he mentioned this fact only to parties interested in the road, and who had a right to the information; that there is a civil suit now pending to recover the alleged deficiency, and that he (defendant) believes what he said to be true. The motion is made to strike out the allegation that the alleged libelous words were spoken to persons interested in the road, on the ground that it is not alleged that it was a privileged communication; to strike out the allegation that what defendant said was true, because it does not state what he refers to as "what he said."

THE HARDEN ESTATE CASE SETTLED.

The long-litigated Harden estate case, in which the blood relations of George Harden and a woman claiming to be his widow have, under the respective leadership of Mr. John E. Burrill and Ex-Judge John K. Porter, waged a bitter legal contest over the estate of the deceased, valued at not less than $1,000,000, has finally been terminated by a settlement satisfactory to all the parties. The details of the settlement are to be hereafter arranged.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Bernard Oldman, of No. 153 Chatham street; Peter Johnson, No. 135 Chatham street; Albert Ling, No. 153 Chatham street; Catharine Bergen, No. 155 Chatham street, and Nicholas Burden, No. 191 Chatham street, gave $300 bail each yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs, to answer charges of having kept their liquor saloons open on Sunday last.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

THE LAW PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER OF CAUSES TO THE MARINE COURT SUSTAINED.

The Legislature of 1874 passed an act providing for the removal of causes pending in other courts to the Marine Court, which is in language as follows: "Any other court of record may, in its discretion, by an order to be entered on its minutes after the joining of issue, send any action pending therein, or that may hereafter be brought therein, to the said Marine Court for trial; and a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to, and filed with, the Clerk of said Marine Court, and be entered by him on its minutes, and thereupon the said Marine Court shall have immediate and exclusive jurisdiction of such action, as full and comprehensive in that particular as that of the court whence the same proceeds." Under this act a case for the recovery of money was removed from the Superior to the Marine Court by an order of Judge Freedman. From this order an appeal was taken to the General Term, and there twice argued, once before the ordinary General Term of three Judges, and a second time, by order of the court, before a full bench, excepting Judge Freedman, by whom the order appealed from had been made. On both occasions Mr. Matthew P. Breen appeared to argue in favor of the constitutionality of the act authorizing the removal of the cause, and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan opposed.

The court has now rendered a decision holding the act to be constitutional and valid, Chief Justice Monell writing the opinion of the court, and Judge Sedgwick writing a dissenting opinion. In the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Monell, sustained by Judges Curtis and Van Vorst, holds that the order made by Judge Freedman is one in the discretion of the Judge making it, but as it affects no substantial right, is not appealable; that the act under which it was made is not unconstitutional, inasmuch as it adds to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court as provided by the Constitution, instead of diminishing it, as prohibited by the same instrument; that this case will not be a precedent for any other similar motion, and, while the court recognizes the competency of the Legislature to give it this new and increased power, it will exercise it sparingly, and only in furtherance of justice.

Judge Sedgwick, sustained by Judge Speir, dissents from this view of the majority of the Judges, and in his opinion holds that the act does operate to decrease the constitutional jurisdiction of the court by authorizing the transfer of causes over which it had jurisdiction under the Constitution to the exclusive jurisdiction of another court; that the Constitution "forbids the Superior Court, in the same terms it forbids the Legislature, lessening the power of the court."

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith is preparing his answer to Mayor Wickham's charges. It will be ready in a day or two. But he is doing the work alone and, as he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "it is not true that any man on earth is assisting" him. This Mr. Smith wished to be emphatically stated, because a morning paper yesterday announced that Assistant Corporation Counsel, Mr. Andrews, James M. Smith, John Strahan, G. T. Curtis, and John K. Porter were assisting Mr. Smith to prepare his answer. Mr. George P. Andrews denied the truth of the assertion, and remarked that the reported probable resignation of Mr. Smith was absurdly false, and had no foundation whatever. Indeed it was more than unlikely.

Mr. Smith was busy all day yesterday at his residence working at his defense. A TIMES reporter called on him and learned that the gentlemen mentioned above he had not seen since he began this work, and it was not his intention to see them. He was finishing his defense, which would be a long document, replying to all the charges contained in the Mayor's letter. The document would not be completed until to-day at any rate, and, of course, none of its points can be made public before it is served on Mr. Wickham.

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the New-York Orthopedic Hospital was held yesterday at 4 P. M., in their new building, No. 126 East Fifty-ninth street. The reports presented showed that during the past year the number of applicants for treatment was 224, of which 170 came under treatment, an increase of 54 over the preceding year. There are now under treatment 456 patients. About 3,214 patients have called at the dispensary the past year, the doctors visiting outside 980. No deaths reported in the institution during the year. The hospital, which is in need of funds, will have to depend during the present year upon voluntary subscriptions. The Treasurer reported expenses for hospital and dispensary, $9,000; cash on hand, $1,652 54; last year received from the State, $2,500. The following officers were elected: President, James Brown; Vice President, Robert L. Kennedy; Secretary, Howard Potter; Treasurer, Theodore Roosevelt; Surgeons, C. F. Taylor, N. N. Shaffer; Assistant Surgeons, G. B. Packard, F. C. Lund; Consulting Surgeons, Willard Parker, William H. Van Buren, C. R. Agnew, J. T. Metcalf, E. Krackowitzer. Among those present at the meeting were Robert S. Newton, Howard Potter, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Favette Taylor, Robert Winthrop, Charles C. Robbins, Eugene Delano, F. M. L. Chrystie.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, eight judgments were obtained against the City for awards for street openings, the amount aggregating $52,891 12. The defense set up on behalf of the City was that the bill of costs, as taxed, was in excess of the amount allowed by the statute, (thirty cents the lineal foot;) that, to the extent of the excess, the taxation was void, and the claims in suit were proportionately void. Messrs. Allison and Shaw, who appeared for plaintiffs in all the suits, not only denied, as matter of fact, that the charges, as taxed by the court, were in excess of the statutory limit, but insisted, as matter of law, that the order of the court taxing costs, when not appealed from, was final, and a bar to any defense of the character interposed on behalf of the City. The court held to this interpretation of the law, and ordered a verdict in favor of plaintiff in each case. The parties and amounts are respectively as follows: Connolly, opening of Ninety-fifth street, $3,387 13; Toone, same street, $4,163 17; Breslin, $4,706 98; Hart, (two suits,) $23,789 46 and $4,096 60; Moore, $3,201 10 and $3,300 35; Fowler, $6,876 33. Execution was stayed by the court in all the cases until a case involving the same question, now before the General Term, is decided.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Supervisor James Howell, Jr., Chairman of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday announced as follows the standing committees for the ensuing year:

On Finance—Messrs. Shipman, Strong, Black, Ropes, O'Reilly, Fisher, Kane.

On Supplies—Messrs. McIntyre, Kenna, Fisher, Kane, French, Williamson, Petry.

On Accounts of Commissioners of Charities—Messrs. Dobbin, Kenna, Ropes, Dwyer, Fry, Brown, Zindel.

On Accounts of County Treasurer—Messrs. Donovan, Platt, McKinny, Fisher, Stillwell, Smith.

On Accounts of United States Deposit Fund—Messrs. Shipman, Clark, Ray, Clancy, Petry, Williamson, Hill.

On Court-house—Messrs. O'Reilly, Dwyer, Rowley, Dobbin, Ryder, Gardner, Parker.

On Penitentiary—Messrs. Clancy, O'Connell, French, Brown, Snyder, McKinny, Hill.

On Jail—Messrs. Stillwell, Shipman, Ryder, Connolly, Donovan, Hill, Gubner.

On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Messrs. Bergen, Strong, Gardner, Kenna, Black, Platt, Fry.

On Salaries—Messrs. Connolly, Clark, Trowbridge, Balderson, Acker, Vaughan, Smith.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Platt, Gubner, French, Gardner, Trowbridge, O'Connell, Petry.

On Printing and Stationery—Messrs. Vaughan, O'Reilly, Snyder, McIntyre, Parker, Dobbin, Smith.

On Jurors—Messrs. O'Connell, Donovan, Ray, Balderson, Zindel, Vaughan, Van Siclen.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Messrs. Brown, Dwyer, Acker, Williamson, Van Siclen, Gubner, Fry.

On General Taxes—Messrs. Dwyer, Black, Zindel, Kane, Snyder, McIntyre, Parker.

On Special and Local Taxes—Messrs. McKinny, Balderson, Rowley, Clancy, Clark, Connolly, Ray.

A DISPUTED TITLE.

Mr. John S. Lawrence, Referee in the matter of the application of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad to be permitted to take the lot of ground lying between Eleventh avenue and the Hudson River and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and at present in the possession of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, took testimony in the case yesterday at his office, No. 117 Broadway. Messrs. Lewis and Anderson appeared for the petitioners, and Messrs. Fancher and Nash for the Gas Company. Witnesses were examined to show that the land in question was required by the company to carry on its works, and that there was no purpose to which it could be applied which would render it necessary for the railroad company to possess it. Mr. Zollikoffer, President of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, testified that it was purchased by the company for the purposes of its works; that they had no other land which could be substituted in its stead, and that it is at present covered with various appurtenances connected with the manufacture of gas. The reference was adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

THE MISTAKE OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The old case of John H. Elliott, which has been in many forms, and frequently before the courts, was disposed of yesterday by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term. Mr. Elliott bought the seat of a Mr. Valentine, a member of the Cotton Exchange, at a time when proceedings to expel the latter were pending. The Directors, after expelling Mr. Valentine, refused to recognize Mr. Elliott as his successor, and the latter applied to the court for an order to confirm him in his seat. For this act the board formally expelled him on the ground that he had brought them into contempt by appealing to the courts for redress. Mr. Elliott then made application for an order to compel the board to restore him to membership. Judge Van Brunt, in rendering a decision in his favor, and overruling the demurrer to his complaint, holds that his bringing the suit "was not such improper conduct as to justify his expulsion unless expressly provided for in the organic law of the defendant."

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

AN ORDER GRANTED PREVENTING THE PAYMENT OF A DIVIDEND.

Mr. Jacob Rubino, a well-known operator, applied yesterday to Justice Tappen, sitting in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an injunction restraining the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company from paying the dividend of three and one-quarter per cent. declared by them in February last. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, as his counsel, made the application during an interlude in the trial of the suit against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Rubino claims to be the owner of $5,000 worth of bonds and 200 shares of stock of the Lake Shore Company. His moving papers aver that in the Fall of 1873 the company obtained a loan of $25,000,000 to consolidate other outstanding loans. The Union Trust Company became the Trustee for the creditors under an agreement that the Lake Shore Company should apply $250,000 per year to the relief of the loan, or, in default of that, should purchase $250,000 of the outstanding obligations represented in the consolidation. Mr. Rubino claims that the Lake Shore Company has failed to do either, and that having mortgaged their road-bed, running stock, shops, &c., to the Union Trust Company as security, they are placed at the mercy of the latter company should they desire to foreclose. They have, therefore, no right to declare a dividend until such time as the conditions upon which they obtained the $25,000,000 loan are complied with. Judge Tappen granted the order. The news created an excitement on Wall street equal to that caused by the Pacil Mail *coup d'état*.

As has previously been announced, the Lake Shore Company are indebted to the Internal Revenue Department to the amount of $100,000 and upward, and proceedings are to be taken to compel payment.

BUSINESS NOTES.

According to President Keep, the Chicago and North-western Railroad lost twenty-four per cent. more during October than it would have done had it been allowed to charge the rates in existence previous to the enforcement of the Wisconsin law.

The report from Washington that a portion of the $600,000 paper money in the mail car burned in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad accident was stolen, is discredited at the Post Office. The mails positively included in the burned matter are: From New-Orleans, evening of the 4th inst. and morning of the 5th; Richmond, Va., 7th; Savannah, 5th; Charleston, S. C., 5th; Wilmington, N. C., 6th; Nashville, 5th; Galveston, 4th, and Memphis, 5th. The mails from all intermediate points are, of course, also destroyed.

The earnings of the prominent Western railroads for December foot up $2,921,547, a net increase over those of December, 1873, of $282,470. Their earnings for the year amounted to $34,499,483, a net increase over those of 1873 of $780,152.

The amount of internal revenue collected in New-York during 1874 was $6,850,187.

The imports at this port last year reached $140,000,000. The merchandise returned and weighed by United States weighers aggregates 2,276,000 pounds.

Jesse Hoyt and Warren Greenleaf, of New-York, on Saturday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee against the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, and the Phillips and Colby Construction Company for foreclosure of mortgage and for the appointment of a Receiver. Messrs. Hoyt & Greenleaf profess to represent $500,000 of the bonds of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company. They aver that a mortgage on the road was given them to secure these bonds; that in November, 1873, the road was leased to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company for 999 years, and that the latter company subsequently made the road over to the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of constructing the Wisconsin Central Railroad. They claim that the Wisconsin Central Company agreed to pay thirty-five per cent. of the gross earnings of the Northern to the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, to be held in trust to pay interest on the bonds; and that they bound themselves to make up any deficiency. They say that the Wisconsin Central Company is in default and unable to borrow money, and that the property mortgaged is going to ruin from neglect.

FUNERAL OF REV. FATHER LAFONT.

Father Annet Lafont, late of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul was buried from that edifice yesterday. The funeral services were performed by the Archbishop of New-York and the Bishop of Brooklyn, assisted by Bishop Carrigan, Fathers Nicot, Avaret, Farley, and others. The funeral oration, by Rev. Father Duranquet, was in French. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The at the time of his death, was sixty-two years of age, deceased, and more than half of his life he had passed in the pastorate of St. Vincent de Paul's.

THE MISSING CHARLIE ROSS.

The father of Charlie Ross, accompanied by his son Walter, visited Van Fleet's stables in Newark yesterday afternoon, and Walter identified a horse which has been there since last October as the one used by the abductors of his brother Charlie in their flight from Philadelphia. The boy identified the horse by a white star on his forehead and a white spot on one of his hind legs. Mr. Ross subsequently visited Police Head-quarters, and had a conference with the authorities.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their usual weekly meeting yesterday at the office of the Department, Eleventh street and Third avenue. All the Commissioners were in attendance. On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. Bailey, John A. Butler was appointed Keeper at Blackwell's Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of John H. Woodward. On the motion of Commissioner Brennan, it was resolved that hereafter one free trip shall be made weekly by the steamboat, in order to allow the poor relatives of the patients and inmates of the several institutions to visit their friends. Passes for these trips are to be issued by the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

THE MARTINEZ SMUGGLING CASE.

John B. Martinez, who calls himself a "banker," and is an Havana lottery-ticket agent in Wall street, was placed on trial in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, on the charge of dealing in smuggled cigarettes. The testimony for the prosecution was to the effect that he sold and forwarded several lots of smuggled cigarettes to a Custom-house detective in Boston, who had induced Martinez to believe that he was a dealer in cigarettes. The defense not being prepared, an adjournment was taken until this morning.

SETTLEMENT OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE.

The suit brought against Edward A. Morrison in December, 1871, to recover from him $35,000 penalties alleged to have been due the Government, on the ground that the defendant had received smuggled goods and had undervalued invoices of dress trimmings, &c., imported by him, has at last been settled. Collector Arthur accepts an offer by Morrison of $500 to compromise the case, a long and patient investigation having shown, as claimed, that the charge of receiving smuggled goods was unsustained, and that the original charges of undervaluation were reduced down to a mere trivial question.

ROBBING A JOURNALIST.

John Regan, an oysterman, living at No. 266 First avenue, was committed by Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of having entered the room of Benjamin G. Smith, a journalist, in the employ of Frank Leslie, and stolen therefrom a coat and overcoat, valued at $50, the property of the occupant. Henry Heuser swore that he saw Regan take the coats, and Thomas Brady testified that he arrested him on Pearl street, with the coats in his possession. Regan had "nothing to say," and was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

MOVING IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The six Deputy Sheriffs who occupied the ante-room of the Sheriff's office removed their desks yesterday into the main room occupied by the other Deputies. The ante-room was not sufficiently warm, and was frequently infested by disagreeable intruders. There are now over thirty Deputy Sheriffs—a larger number than can be profitably employed.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:23 | Sun sets....4:55 | Moon sets..10:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, Jan. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

Ship Kandaughauer 2d, (Dutch,) Zuit, Amsterdam, Dill & Radmann.

Barks Montezuma, Briggs, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Baltic, (Norw.,) Schwensen, Arendal, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Dickman, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Brothers & Co.; Minallo, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Abbie B. Coffill, (Br.,) Havre, C. W. Bertaux.

Brigs Watilda Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Sturlese, Dundalk, Slocovich & Co.; Fido, (Ger.,) Henken, Rio Grande do Sul., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. R. M. Haywerd, Doane, Galveston, W. C. Adams & Co.; M. R. Rawley, Rawley, Fernandina, Fla., Parsons & Loud; Mabel Lent, (Br.,) Beels, Port Spain, Trin., Jones & Lough.; Helen, Robertson, Arroyo, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; A. G. Bryant, Stubbs, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Phebe, Medezo, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; J. Morton, (Br.,) Bell, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolf, Fernandina, Jan. 6, via Port Royal, S. C., 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Herm Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, Dec. 26, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had strong westerly gales, with heavy head sea, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers, to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Jan. 2, and South-west Pass 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Jan. 2, and South-west Pass, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Brig Hunter, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Shelly, St. Thomas, via Delaware Breakwater, 12 ds., with molasses to F. W. Whitney & Co. Was 12 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; broke mainboom, stove boat and received other damage.

Schr. Emma ... Potter, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Wyman, Curacoa, via Newport, R. I., 25 ds. with 1,500 bbls. salt to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia, with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Herald, Morris, Rockland, with lime to Cander & Prosey.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Providence.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Providence.

Schr. Annie E. Somers, Reynolds, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Rambler, Lewis, New-London, for Virginia.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; barks Andromeda, for Adelaide; Canning, for Glasgow; Stella, for St Johns, N. F.; brigs A. J. Pettingill, for Almeria; J. H. Lane, for St. Jago; schr. Mabel Lent, for ——.

WIND—Sunset, light, west, clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sld. for the United States, Attila, Goethe, Ellen, Andreas, Leoccadia, Elida, and Madeap.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., D. W. Chapman, Celeste, Eliza Everett, Ingolf, Helios, Alliance, Republik, Gauss, and Sirius.

Arr. out on the 10th inst.: Ludwig, Vesta, John Tennant, Leonard, Gov. Morton, Mary Rich, David Babcock, Flora, and C. O. Whitmore.

Arr. out on the 11th inst.: Wilhelmina Pust, Adorna Whitehaven Lass, Almira Robinson, and Santona.

Also arr. out: Talisman, Julia F. Carney, Carmela, Trappana, Speranza, and Piemonte.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The ship Vasco de Gama, from New-York Nov. 9, for Oporto, has arr. at Madeira. She is leaking.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 11.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Stahl, from New-York Dec. 31, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Dec. 30, arr. here at 3 P. M. Saturday, the 9th inst.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The bark Felton Bent, from Liverpool, for Havana, has put into Waterford in a damaged condition.

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ALBANY ARGUS,
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BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
BOSTON ADVERTISER,
BOSTON POST,
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN,
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PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
NEW-HAVEN JOURNAL AND COURIER,
PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT,
CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
CHICAGO TIMES,
CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN,
CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL,
CINCINNATI GAZETTE,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN,
ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT,
PHILADELPHIA PRESS,
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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER,
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BALTIMORE AMERICAN,
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DETROIT TRIBUNE,
TOLEDO BLADE,
TOLEDO COMMERCIAL,
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
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